

## Manila Faces Martial Law Issue

Rising Violence Triggers Speculation on Aquino Move

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Filipinos marked the 15th anniversary Monday of Ferdinand E. Marcos's declaration of martial law amid mounting speculation that a rising wave of political violence may eventually force President Corason C. Aquino to take a similar drastic step.

The slaying Saturday of a prominent leftist leader, Leandro Alejandro, coming during a time of military instability, stepped up communist guerrilla activity and a wave of labor unrest, has created a sense of foreboding here while adding to the impression that

Mrs. Aquino's government is rapidly losing control.

[Mrs. Aquino on Monday relieved or reassigned 21 high-ranking military officers, including three generals and the armed forces spokesman, in a bid to gain better control of the troops. The Associated Press reported from Manila.]

[Among the officers relieved were supporters or ringleaders of the Aug. 28 rebellion against the government, among them the fugitive coup leader, Colonel Gregorio Honasan.]

Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972 during a rising crime wave, labor unrest and anarchy in Manila's streets. Many political ana-

lysts, officials and opposition leaders have been quoted publicly in recent weeks warning that the situation now is as bad as it was 15 years ago, and more confusing.

Martial law, or a lesser state of emergency, would allow the president to suspend or sharply restrict certain civil liberties, such as the right of habeas corpus for criminal suspects. Police and military officials could be given broad powers of arrest and detention.

Mrs. Aquino called an emergency meeting Monday with her top military and law enforcement officials to discuss the current crisis, and she scheduled an afternoon television appearance—further fueling speculation that she was about to announce some kind of emergency rule. But later, the planned television announcement was canceled and Mrs. Aquino issued a vague written statement saying she urged military leaders to "put an end to all forms of terrorism at the earliest possible time."

Presidential aides said later that Mrs. Aquino had no plans now to declare martial law or a state of emergency. "The normal facilities of government are capable of handling the situation," said Defense Secretary Rafael M. Iles.

According to one participant at the meeting, Mrs. Aquino angrily chastised the military for not being able to solve a string of murders and for failing to locate the fugitive Colonel Honasan, who is giving press interviews.

Mrs. Aquino placed Brigadier General Ramon Montano in charge of the special task force tracking Colonel Honasan, in what one high-ranking military aide accounted to a virtual presidential vote of no confidence in General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

Most pro-Aquino and opposition political leaders said they opposed the imposition of martial law or a state of emergency, although few would rule it out if the situation continues to deteriorate.

"You cannot arrest the problem by simply instituting authoritarian rule," said Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, who administered martial law as defense minister under Mr. Marcos. "That is the experience that we had in the past. What is important is for us to enforce the law."

Senator Ernesto Maceda, a former Aquino cabinet member, suggested that while most Filipinos suspect rightist elements in the military killed Mr. Alejandro, he may actually have been killed by his own colleagues on the left to push

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Guards spread concertina wire Monday in front of the presidential palace in Manila in anticipation of demonstrations.

## Head of Italy P-2 Lodge Surrenders in Geneva

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Licio Gelli, grand master of the secret Italian Mason lodge known as P-2, surrendered authorities here Monday, four days after escaping from a Geneva prison.

He is wanted in connection with the collapse in 1982 of Banco Ambrosiano, then Italy's biggest private bank, and on charges linked to the 1980 bombing at the Bologna train station, which killed 85 people.

Mr. Gelli, who is said by his lawyers to be critically ill, escaped from prison on Aug. 10, 1983, before he could be extradited to Italy on charges of financial fraud and political conspiracy.

"He turned himself in because he does not want to end his days as a grieve or in exile," his Geneva lawyers, Dominique Poucet and Eric Bonnamy, said in a statement. They said that Mr. Gelli, 68, was hospitalized and that doctors were trying to determine if an operation is "feasible."

In Italy, a lawyer for Mr. Gelli, Raffaele Giordano, said his client had open heart surgery.

Mr. Gelli, an industrialist, was arrested in Geneva on Sept. 13, 1982, while trying to withdraw out \$50 million from a numbered bank account that was believed to have been from subsidiaries of Banco Ambrosiano. Italy later charged him with complicity in the \$14 billion bank collapse.

With extradition certain, he escaped from the Champs Elysees in Geneva with the help of a Swiss guard.



Licio Gelli

Switzerland formally ordered Mr. Gelli's extradition nine days later, saying he could be sent directly to Italy if he resappeared.

Mr. Gelli and the secret Propaganda Due lodge were accused of involvement in rightist terrorism and political conspiracy, including the Bologna bombing.

Mr. Gelli fled Italy in 1981 after police raided his office. Authorities said his list of P-2 members included almost 1,000 names, among them those of leading politicians, top police and military officials, high-level espionage officials, journalists and business executives.

Authorities linked P-2 to crimes including tax evasion, bribery and a conspiracy to destroy Italy's constitutional government.

The government of Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, a Christian Democrat, was forced to resign because two ministers' names were on the list.

Mr. Gelli's only conviction in Italy has been for illegal export of capital. A San Remo court sentenced him to 14 months in prison in March 1985.

While in hiding, Mr. Gelli gave several interviews from what authorities believe was a South American hideout. He repeatedly said he

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## AT&T Sets New Call Plan For Travelers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co., moving to reduce high costs for customers calling the United States from overseas hotels, introduced a program Monday under which travelers can limit such foreign surcharges to a maximum of \$1 a call.

AT&T estimated at \$240 million a year the costs of existing surcharges.

The telecommunications giant said the new program was effective only at participating hotels, and that so far 230 hotels in 11 countries in the Asia-Pacific region were participating.

Under the plan, customers can call direct from hotel phones to AT&T operators in the United States, bypassing local operators.

AT&T's new plan, known as Teleplan, replaces a program of the same name that started in 1976. Under the original Teleplan, participating hotels limited phone surcharges to \$10, and later to \$6.

One reason surcharges on overseas telephone calls are much higher in other countries than in the United States is the added expense of hiring multilingual hotel operators to place calls, telephone industry analysts say.

About 900 hotels had participated in AT&T's previous Teleplan, according to Marge McKen, an AT&T spokeswoman. They accounted for only a small percentage of the world's 270,000 hotels.

AT&T also offers direct-access service in many countries in which callers can reach an AT&T operator in the United States within 30 seconds, avoiding foreign surcharges. (NYT, 1B7)

## Gorbachev's Absence Prompts Rumors

By Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev has not appeared publicly here for six weeks, prompting rumors that he may have fallen ill.

Mr. Gorbachev, who makes frequent public appearances and often receives a stream of visitors in his Kremlin office every week, was last seen publicly in Moscow on Aug. 7. It is the longest period he has remained out of public view since becoming general secretary of the Communist Party in March 1985.

The Hamburg newspaper Bild Zeitung reported Monday that Mr. Gorbachev had fallen ill from food

poisoning while vacationing in the Soviet Crimea and had been temporarily hospitalized. The report could not be confirmed in Moscow.

Soviet officials reached in the capital on Monday dismissed the report. At the same time, however, they told Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, who is in Moscow for a visit, that a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev could not be arranged, giving no further explanation.

Asked why Mr. Gorbachev's apparent departure for vacation had not been reported officially, Boris Pyadyayev, the Foreign Ministry press spokesman, said late last

week that the Soviet leader was "still on vacation."

The official Soviet news media, which customarily issues reports when the Kremlin leader leaves Moscow for official trips or vacation, also has not mentioned Mr. Gorbachev's whereabouts in the past month and a half.

The state-controlled press has instead published a rash of letters and messages in Mr. Gorbachev's name during his absence, giving a public impression of a flurry of activity in the Kremlin.

On Monday night, for instance, as the rumors about Mr. Gorbachev's illness began to circulate in Moscow, a commentator began an

evening news program by reading two letters from Mr. Gorbachev.

The Soviet leader also has not appeared at several public events in recent weeks to which he had been invited and scheduled to attend. Soviet officials expected him to speak at a Congress of young Soviet Pioneers in August, for instance, but he did not appear.

In another instance, editors of a U.S. news magazine who had been given the strong impression that Mr. Gorbachev would be available for a presentation they were planning, were suddenly told that he would not appear.

Until this week, Western diplo-

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## U.S. to Rebuild 5 Floors Of Embassy in Moscow

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has tentatively decided to raze and rebuild at least five floors of the new eight-story embassy building in Moscow at a cost of at least \$92 million, according to senior administration officials.

Rebuilding the entire structure, which was found to be riddled with Soviet listening devices, would cost about \$109 million, according to State Department estimates sent to Congress.

President Ronald Reagan has said the new embassy will not be occupied until it is secure. After consulting with Congress, he is expected to announce some decisions on the uncompleted office building, or chancery, probably within weeks.

The United States is also planning to spend tens of millions of dollars to renovate the existing 40-year-old embassy so it can be used for three to five more years, officials and congressional leaders said.

"Our people cannot work effectively in an insecure, unheated fire trap," the deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, said in a letter Aug. 17 to congressional leaders. "The task here is enormous."

The issues of embassy security

and of working and living conditions of diplomats in Moscow figured prominently in American-Soviet discussions in Washington in the last week. The United States wants the Soviet Union to allow more American contract personnel to work on both the old and new embassies in Moscow, and this and other issues are still to be resolved.

Several weeks ago, in a classified letter to the president that covered a range of embassy security issues, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, said they would support a plan for partial or total destruction of the building, a State Department official said.

The Soviet Union has nearly completed its new embassy in northwest Washington.

James R. Schlesinger, a former secretary of defense and former director of central intelligence, had been asked to investigate the chancery last year, as American intelligence experts continued to discover listening devices in precast concrete pillars and beams.

Under a 15-year-old Soviet-American agreement, the two sides are to occupy their new chanceries at the same time. If the United States decides to rebuild the American Embassy, Soviet occupancy of the new office building here could be postponed indefinitely.

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## Reagan Challenges Kremlin

At UN, He Urges Afghan Pullout, Gulf Cooperation

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Ronald Reagan pledged Monday to seek deep cuts in the superpowers' nuclear arsenals, and he challenged the Soviet leadership to demonstrate its commitment to world peace by withdrawing from Afghanistan and cooperating to end the Iran-Iraq war.

In a speech to the UN General Assembly, the president praised the

agreement in principle reached by U.S. and Soviet negotiators last week to scrap intermediate-range missiles and promised an intensified effort to reduce strategic, or long-range, missiles.

But the emphasis of Mr. Reagan's speech, his sixth to a UN audience, was on freedom for all peoples and what he termed "the worldwide movement to democracy."

He warned the government of Nicaragua against "phony democratization" and called on the Soviet leaders to end the "brutal war" in Afghanistan and grant "greater freedom for the Soviet peoples within their own country."

Mr. Reagan also appealed to Iran to end its war with Iraq, now entering its eighth year. He said the United Nations should take unspecified "enforcement measures" if Iran refused to accept a UN resolution calling for a cease-fire in the conflict.

The United States has been pressing for a second UN resolution that would impose an arms embargo against Iran if it failed to accept the truce. But U.S. officials acknowledge that other Security Council members have been reluctant to take this step.

President Ali Khamenei of Iran is scheduled to address the United Nations on Tuesday, and Mr. Reagan called on him to say "clearly and unequivocally" whether Iran would accept a cease-fire.

After the speech Mr. Reagan met for 15 minutes with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. A White House official said the president had said during this meeting that he was "skeptical about Iran's intentions" to comply with a cease-fire.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who recently visited both Iran and Iraq, said he did not know what position Iran would take.

In his speech Mr. Reagan said Moscow had helped draft the resolution calling for a cease-fire but had "acted differently" outside the United Nations. He said the Russians had made "a false accusation" that the United States was responsible for tension in the Gulf and had diverted attention from international cooperation to end the war.

The harshest language of Mr. Reagan's 31-minute address was reserved for the leaders of Nicaragua, whom he accused of enjoying "a life of privilege and luxury" while suppressing the poor.

"This is why, despite a billion dollars in Soviet-bloc aid last year alone, despite the largest and best-equipped army in Central America, you face a popular revolution at home," Mr. Reagan said. "It is why the democratic resistance is able to operate freely deep in your heartland."

The president praised the pending Central American peace plan, approved by five nations in the region, including Nicaragua.

But he warned that "we will not accept phony democratization designed to mask the perpetuation of dictatorship."

Mr. Reagan then called on Nicaragua to restore complete freedom

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YOUNG CAPTIVE — An 11-year-old youth sits in the foreground of a group of Libyan prisoners captured by Chad troops. Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druze in Lebanon, said he was sending units from his militia to help the Libyan troops. Page 2.

## Danes Find That Women on Warships Don't Rock the Boat

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

COPENHAGEN — Take along 80 female naval recruits and distribute them, along with 300 male sailors, among seven Danish warships. Send the ships out to sea for periods of several weeks to three months, and what do you get?

The answer, in part, is five pregnancies and one mid-Atlantic marriage, and a lot of fighting over shipboard bathrooms.

But a four-year Danish experiment on assigning women to naval combat duties also demonstrated that, given enough time to overcome problems of close quarters and unequal physical strength, male-female crews outperform single-sex units of either gender.

Conclusions drawn from the experiment, completed last year by the Danish Defense Command, indicated that women recruits were more highly motivated than men and generally were rated "equal or sometimes even higher than their corresponding male colleagues."

As a result of the study, the Danish Parliament has

authorized the recruitment of women for front-line naval assignments on an equal basis with men for all but submarine duty.

A similar experiment now under way in the army and air force, with women assigned to tank companies, field artillery batteries and Hawk missile squadrons, is expected to recommend ending most assignment restrictions in those service branches.

Twelve of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 16 member nations have women in some capacities within their armed forces. The exceptions are Italy, Luxembourg, Spain and Iceland, which has no troops. The proportion of women varies from less than 1 percent in West Germany, Turkey and Portugal to nearly 10 percent in the United States.

All but a handful, however, including the United States, exclude women from assignments where they would end up fighting in wartime, as a matter of law or policy.

In theory, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway allow women in all assignments. But only Denmark has moved toward imposing full equality in all armed forces branches.

When the Danish experiments began, the women recruits were considered so unusual that the European media flocked to interview them. They were photographed sitting on missiles and stomping through forests with camouflage paint on their faces, and recorded grumbling and swearing like the best of male recruits.

Eventually, the attention became so intense that the women asked that there be no more interviews. The command agreed, fearing that if the women were excessively watched, the experiment would be skewed.

"We don't want to head the equal rights movement," said one officer monitoring the program. "We just want to do a job."

Denmark, however, clearly prides itself on enlightenment and lack of discrimination. At the same time, full incorporation of women into the 30,000-member Danish armed forces posed potentially fewer logistical problems than similar actions in larger and more rigid military institutions.

But even the enlightened Danish males balked

when faced with the prospect of working side by side with women in some of the most grueling and potentially dangerous defense jobs.

The air force was fairly amenable to the program, said Susan Schluter, a psychologist working on the experiments. But the navy and the army "didn't want women." The men feared that their presence would destroy what many of them value most in the military — the feeling of locker room camaraderie and male solidarity.

"They live in a society in which they see no place for women, a male world in which they want to be left to themselves," Ms. Schluter said.

But the military had little choice. Women were legally barred from combat assignments here until a comprehensive equal rights law was passed in 1978.

The Danish Equal Status Council, a government watchdog agency, pressed for the law to be applied to the armed forces. The Defense Ministry balked, and was granted an exemption from its provisions until the mid-1980s, provided it began experiments

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**Kiosk**  
U.S. Copter Said To Hit Iran Ship  
WASHINGTON (Combined Presses) — A U.S. helicopter operating off a frigate in the Gulf fired on an Iranian amphibious ship thought to be laying mines and set it ablaze, administration sources said.  
U.S. Navy sources at the Pentagon, quoted by CBS News, said the helicopter, from the guided-missile frigate Jarrett, fired on the Iranian vessel at night as it was laying mines around the anchorage of Bahrain.  
The U.S. attack occurred on the same day that shipping sources reported that a British freighter was set on fire by an Iranian gunboat in the northern Gulf. (More Gulf news, Page GULF, Reuters)

**GENERAL NEWS**  
The White House opposed a bill to ban discrimination against people infected with the AIDS virus. Page 3.  
South Africa said it was ready to talk on signing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Page 3.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
Newmont Mining rejected T. Boone Pickens's takeover offer and said it would pay a special \$2 billion dividend. Page 15.

**IN CLOSE: DOWN: 31.82**  
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# Ambitious European Space Program Faces Spending Decision

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

KOUROU, French Guiana — Western European nations are on the verge of making key decisions this fall that could set the course of their space enterprise well into the 21st century and give them increasing independence from the U.S. and Soviet programs.

The Europeans, restless to assume a larger role in space, will be deciding whether to undertake an ambitious expansion of their space programs costing more than \$30 billion over the next 15 years and leading to the development of more powerful rockets and their own space shuttle for flying astronauts.

The European space officials said the success of the Ariane-3 launching in French Guiana last week gave new momentum to efforts to set larger goals and create the capability for a wider range of scientific, commercial and manned ventures in space.

In their discussions, the space officials said their main selling points in trying to overcome the caution of some political leaders was to emphasize the need to push Western Europe to the forefront of high technology and more challenging space ventures.

"We feel very strongly that Europe should have autonomy in all fields of making use of space," said Reimar Lüst, director general of the European Space Agency.

Ministers of the 13 members of the European Space Agency are to meet Nov. 9 and 10 at The Hague to debate and vote on proposals to build the more powerful Ariane-5 rockets, produce their own major components for the U.S.-sponsored international space station and develop their own space shuttle, called Hermes. Engineers have spent the last two years studying the feasibility and costs of these endeavors.

If the decision is to proceed immediately, the first Ariane-5s would be launched in 1993; the first of the space-station components would be ready at about the same time

and European astronauts could be flying in Hermes in 1998.

It is not certain if the ministers will make a full commitment to all the programs, space officials and aerospace executives said. Several governments have expressed reservations over the long-term costs.

They know it will mean boosting their contributions to the European Space Agency, whose annual budget runs \$1.1 billion a year, as well as providing additional funds to participate in the new projects. The agency's annual spending is about one-eighth that of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**The region's leaders will vote this fall on an expansion program costing more than \$30 billion over the next 15 years and leading to more powerful rockets and a European space shuttle.**

stration and an even smaller percentage of the Soviet Union's estimated outlay on non-military programs.

The inducement for member nations to put money in agency projects is that the aerospace industry of a country is awarded contracts for hardware roughly in proportion to the financial contribution of its government to the project.

The recent action by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to kill increases in British space spending has caused considerable consternation among European space officials. Britain is the fourth-largest contributor to the space agency, after France, West Germany and Italy. Mr. Lüst said the Europeans would go ahead with an accelerated space program, with or without Britain.

The other members of the agency are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Finland is an associate member. At ministerial meetings, each country has a single vote.

The main thrust of the Western European program in the last decade has been the building and launching of expendable Ariane rockets. With the grounding of the U.S. space shuttle and subsequent turmoil at NASA, the Arianes now enjoy a near-monopoly in the West in launching commercial payloads, especially for their lucrative communications satellite business.

Operations and marketing of the rockets have been turned over to ArianeSpace, a private company in which the French space agency and French industry are the majority stockholders.

The Ariane launching last week at the European Space Center in French Guiana ended a 16-month hiatus following the failure of the last Ariane mission. Resumption of Ariane flights at a projected rate of eight or nine a year was an "important prerequisite" to give political leaders confidence to endorse the new programs, said Frédéric d'Allest, president of ArianeSpace.

The European Space Agency has also made steady progress in developing communications, meteorological and earth survey satellites. The agency's Columbus, the set of space-station components, comprises three elements: Building a \$2 billion laboratory module to be attached to the U.S. space station, deploying a free-flying experiments platform for the same complex and also putting an earth-survey platform in polar orbit.

NASA officials had counted on European participation to share the cost — now estimated to be at least \$18 billion for the U.S. hardware alone — and thus help win congressional backing.

Support is strongest for development of the Ariane-5 heavy-lift launcher, officials said, because it would have more direct commercial applications and put Western Europe in a position to undertake in time other ambitious projects such as manned flight.

Ariane-5 would use cryogenic liquid propellants and two strap-on, solid-fuel boosters. The configuration would somewhat resemble the U.S. space shuttle rockets.

Ariane-5 would be able to carry 15,000 pounds (6,800 kilograms) of payload to stationary orbit, or 42,000 to a low earth orbit.

Joerg Feustel-Buechl, director of space transportation systems at the agency, said Ariane-5's power would be sufficient to haul larger satellites into orbit or deploy the Hermes reusable space shuttle, either with passengers or as an automated cargo carrier. Hermes, which would look like a truncated U.S. space shuttle, would be 50 feet (15 meters) long and weigh 14 tons. It could carry three astronauts with three tons of cargo, and an ejectable cabin is being designed for launch emergencies.

France designed Hermes and is pressing other members of the European agency to endorse the project. In return for the support of West Germany and Italy, in particular, France has withdrawn its objections and agreed to back European participation in the U.S. space station, observers of the European program noted.

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An Ariane rocket lifting off.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kims Plan Campaign Decision Soon

SEOUL (AP) — Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, leaders of the South Korean opposition, agreed Monday to decide by the end of the month which of them would run for president.

The two Kims agreed in a meeting after a caucus of their Reformist Democratic Party to avoid a showdown vote and to hold a national convention in early October to nominate the party's candidate through compromise.

But aides said no progress was made on which of them would run for president. "It is our promise to the people that the opposition party will field a single candidate," Kim Dae Jung said. "There will be no case in which the candidate will be selected by a ballot showdown."

### Angolan Leader in Paris to Seek Aid

PARIS (Reuters) — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, with his country drained by 12 years of civil war, arrived Monday in France on a three-day mission seeking economic aid and possibly military help against U.S.-backed rebels.

Mr. dos Santos was met by the French interior minister, Charles Pasqua, on the first leg of a West European tour that will take him to Belgium, Italy and Portugal, Angola's former colonial ruler.

Burdened by the guerrilla war, drought and lower revenues for oil, the main export, Angola needs help to pull its economy out of recession. France is Angola's largest Western creditor and fourth biggest trading partner.

### Hirohito to Have Intestinal Surgery

TOKYO (NYT) — Emperor Hirohito will undergo surgery Tuesday for a partly blocked intestine, the Imperial Household Agency said Monday. All imperial duties will be assigned for an indefinite period.

It is only the third time that the emperor, 86, has ended his duties during the 61 years of his reign, and the first time that he has turned them over indefinitely. The previous occasions were for fixed periods, when he traveled to Europe in 1971 and to the United States in 1975.

Akira Takagi, Hirohito's chief physician, said the emperor had blockage between the duodenum and the small intestine, the cause of which was not known. In response to a question, he said the possibility of a malignant tumor was "very slight in view of its location."

### U.K. Tories Say Le Pen Is Unwelcome

LONDON (Reuters) — The Conservative Party told the French politician Jean-Marie Le Pen on Monday that he would not be welcome at the annual Conservative conference in Blackpool next month.

Sir Alfred Sherman, a former adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who invited Mr. Le Pen to address a "fringe" meeting in Blackpool at the time of the conference, said the meeting would go ahead despite the furor after Mr. Le Pen, a French presidential candidate, described the Nazi gas chambers as a detail in the history of World War II.

Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, unveiling the conference agenda, said British law allowed Mr. Le Pen freedom of speech. "We can't stop him being in Blackpool at the same time as the party conference," Mr. Tebbit said, "but the two events have nothing in common."

### British Miners Start Overtime Ban

LONDON (Reuters) — Members of the National Union of Mineworkers began on Monday a refusal to work overtime, in their industrial action since the end of a yearlong strike in 1985.

British Coal said the overtime ban was expected to have little effect initially. The union leader, Arthur Scargill, said there was growing support among miners for tougher action to protest plans by the state-run British Coal to change the miners' 40-year-old disciplinary code.

"The first indications from the coalfields show mounting support for more intense overtime ban than the one decided on last Thursday," Mr. Scargill said. The union agreed initially to continue safety and maintenance work during overtime on Sundays. A ban on maintenance would seriously disrupt production.

### Diet Votes to Cut Japan's Workweek

TOKYO (LAT) — The Diet, Japan's parliament, has taken a modest step toward eventual implementation of the 40-hour workweek for Japanese workers.

It voted last week to revise the Labor Standards Law to provide a principle, for a workweek of no more than 46 hours beginning April 1992. The revision specifies that the standard workweek will be shortened at a later time to 44 hours, and eventually to 40, the standard in most of the rest of the industrialized world.

It sets no specific times for those changes and authorizes the Labor Ministry to order them when it sees fit. Japan has been stung by criticism from abroad that its long working hours and short vacations give Japanese manufacturers an unfair trade advantage.

### For the Record

A Zimbabwean government notice published Monday in Harare formally abolished parliamentary seats reserved exclusively for the white minority, ending nine decades of separate racial representation.

West German police delayed the departure of an Iran Air airplane for two and a half hours Monday until an Iranian reportedly held against will was allowed to get off, the West German police said.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Belgian Air Controllers Walk Out

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A surprise strike by Belgian air traffic controllers paralyzed the country's airports Monday night and international flights were canceled or re-routed, a spokeswoman at Brussels airport said.

The controllers unexpectedly walked out Monday afternoon to protest against the suspension of a colleague alleged to have misdirected two airlines of Belgium's national carrier, Sabena. The protest was expected to end later Monday night but could last until sometime Tuesday, airport sources said.

A tropical storm swept the Caribbean island of Barbados Monday morning with gale-force winds and heavy rain, then moved past St. Vincent toward the open sea, forecasters said.

### Trial of 90 Fundamentalists

Raises Fear of Unrest in Tunisia

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

TUNIS — A trial of 90 Muslim fundamentalists is reaching its final stages, and Arab and Western diplomats fear that death sentences could rock northern Africa by creating several highly visible martyrs.

As many as 20 of the fundamentalists — 40 are being tried in absentia — could be sentenced to death if convicted of charges of plotting bombings in four hotels and plotting against the government.

Members of the Movement of Islamic Tendencies, Tunisia's largest fundamentalist group, have preached violence if their leader, Rachid Ghannouchi, is sentenced to death.

"I fear that the blood of Ghannouchi will bring forth other blood," said Hamadi Jebali, a movement leader in hiding, in a recent interview with the French newspaper Liberation.

The last three defense lawyers were ready to give closing statements Saturday when the judge made a surprise announcement: Three of the defendants being tried in absentia had been arrested.

Having originally predicted a verdict over the weekend, lawyers and government officials now expect it in the middle of this week. The judge was to interrogate the three new defendants Monday and

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## Jumblat to Send Druze Units to Help Libyans Against Chad

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service

AYN ZHALTA, Lebanon — Walid Jumblat, leader of the Druze in Lebanon, is sending 800 of his militiamen to Libya to fight alongside Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's troops in their war with Chad over the Aouzou Strip. Mr. Jumblat said

### Husak Arrives in Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Czechoslovakia's president and Communist Party leader, Gustav Husak, arrived Monday for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia, the official Tanjug news agency reported. He is expected to sign an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

he expected continued Libyan financial support in return.

Wearing Soviet-issue fatigues, packs and boots, the Druze fighters broke into song when Mr. Jumblat arrived on Sunday in this town southeast of Beirut on the eve of their departure.

The fighters pledged their "blood and soul" to Mr. Jumblat, then listened as he said that the time had come to "pay back our Libyan brothers for standing by us in our wars against invaders."

Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party and militia have received financial and military backing from Libya since the start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975.

"As you stood by us in our honorable war" against the Americans, the Christians and the Israelis, Mr.

Jumblat said, "we will do likewise and stand by you against France and the United States, the enemies of the Arabs and Islam."

"Let France be damned," Mr. Jumblat said, banging shut the door of his Mercedes. France has supported Chad in its efforts to expel Libyan forces occupying northern areas of that central African nation.

Despite the rhetoric, it was evident that a shortage of currency to fund his 5,000 militiamen compelled Mr. Jumblat to commit his fighters to Libya.

Questioned about financial reward in return for the militiamen, Mr. Jumblat answered: "Yes, yes, yes. Libyan assistance and support, whether financial or military, is not new, and it is not a secret."

Many fighters did not seem to know why they were going or whom they were going to fight. Some said they relished the thought of combat, while others said they were "just fed up with Lebanon."

The Druze unit, led by Commander Jamal Hamad, is to be armed and equipped once it reaches Libya. "Maybe we will bring arms back with us," Commander Hamad said.

Another fighter said, "Death is the same everywhere, and maybe we will come back in boxes."

The recruiting drive began shortly after Mr. Jumblat returned from a trip to Libya in August. Each party center in the Druze mountains was asked to contribute 200 men. The Lebanese Communist Party also provided 200 fighters.

Militia sources said salaries promised to the fighters were \$1,000 a month for officers, \$700 for sergeants and \$500 for soldiers.

Commander Hamad said doctors, cooks and male nurses were also in his unit. One former university student, who said that all his applications for scholarships had been turned down, sighed, "I am more than desperate."

Palestinian guerrillas, also hard-pressed for cash, are offering to join the units going to Libya, Palestinian sources said.

The recent lull in large-scale battles that have absorbed thousands of Lebanese fighters over 12 years of war has made it difficult for them to earn a living. Because of economic ills and an annual inflation rate of 300 percent, many have gone to the Gulf and to Libya.

## Hole Suggests An Explosion On Titanic

The Associated Press

PARIS — An explosion may have played a part in the sinking of the luxury liner Titanic, organizers of a salvage operation said Monday.

Divers who spent six weeks this summer surveying the wreckage discovered a hole near the front of the ship, expedition officials said.

"The form of the metal, pushed out rather than in, indicated an explosion, perhaps from a coal fire," said Jacques Montheup, who is overseeing the preservation of artifacts retrieved by divers.

Expedition organizers have called in naval architects and scientists "to look at the possibility that something in addition to an iceberg was at work in sinking the ship," said John Joslyn, president of Westgate International, a film production company that is a partner in the salvage operation.

"We'll know more in a few weeks."

The Titanic sank in 1912 on its maiden voyage after hitting an iceberg off the Newfoundland coast. The accident killed 1,513 people.

If there was a fire on board, it apparently was not disclosed to the passengers, several hundred of whom survived and gave accounts of the disaster.

Mr. Joslyn was in Paris to oversee the transfer of a container of 800 Titanic artifacts from a military port in Brittany to a special preservation lab set up in the Paris suburb of St.-Denis.

The container, holding the first items ever retrieved from the wreckage, arrived Saturday and is to be opened Tuesday by French customs officials.

Ocean Research Exploration, a group of 20 North American adventure-entrepreneurs, funded the 55-day salvage operation.

The French Institute for Research and Exploitation of the Sea was the technical partner in the operation, and Taurus International, a marine engineering firm, organized it.

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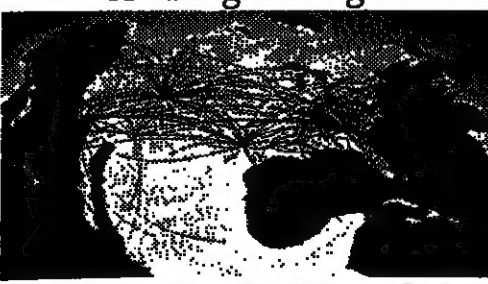
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## U.K. Tanker Reportedly Set Ablaze In the Gulf

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — Two crewmen were missing from a British tanker after an Iranian missile boat set the tanker ablaze in the northern Gulf on Monday, regional shipping sources said.

The tanker, the *Gentle Breeze*, was set on fire by the Iranian missile boat and had called for help from a fire-fighting tug.

The sources said they believed the tanker had been abandoned. In London, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence reported that the *Gentle Breeze* was in a distress message: "Attacked by Iranian missile boat and on fire. Starboard side and accommodation on fire. Require immediate assistance."

A second radio message reportedly said: "Mayday attack has now stopped. Two crew members are missing. Require fire-fighting tug." Lloyd's said a motor salvage tug set off toward the *Gentle Breeze*.

Lloyd's Register of Ships identified the operators as Wallen Shipmanagement of Hong Kong.

The shipping sources said they did not know if a British warship was near the *Gentle Breeze* when it was attacked near Farsi Island about midway between Bahrain and Kuwait.

Iran has used the island as a base for gunboat attacks on shipping in the western side of the Gulf in retaliation for Iraqi attacks.

Iran's jets hit another tanker at the Kharig Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf on Sunday, and shippers had been anticipating retaliation by Iranian forces.

Britain has two frigates and a destroyer in the Gulf area. They were joined on Monday by four minesweepers.

Earlier Monday, Iraqi warplanes bombed oil and industrial installations deep inside Iran, and President Ali Khamenei headed for New York with Tehran's final word on United Nations efforts to stop the Gulf war.

Dozens of Iraqi warplanes bombed a vital Iranian oil pumping station at Azana, which supplies oil to Tehran, a military spokesman in Baghdad said.

Other Iraqi warplanes launched a "destructive strike" on a factory at Kirmanshah, setting it ablaze, and attacked a power station nearby, he said in a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

Tehran radio said only that Iraqi planes attacked "industrial units" in the western cities of Lorestan and Bakhtaran, killing an undetermined number of workers and wounding others.

Mr. Khamenei flew to New York to address the 42d UN General Assembly. He is expected to give Iran's final response to the Security Council resolution, passed in July, that called for an immediate ceasefire.

(Reuters, UPI)

## MANILA: Mood Darkens

(Continued from Page 1)

the government into declaring authoritarian rule.

Many analysts have suggested that following the Honasan-led coup attempt, the military has increased its power and leverage over the Aquino government. Last week, for example, at the insistence of the armed forces hierarchy, Mrs. Aquino fired her two closest advisers, whom the military considered leftist. The dismissal of the two cabinet aides was among the demands of the Honasan-led faction that staged the coup, but their grievances apparently have been picked up and articulated by the military leadership still nominally loyal to Mrs. Aquino.

On Monday, about 5,000 leftist demonstrators held a rally to protest what the organizers called the "increasing militarization" of the civilian government. The rally was planned in advance of Mr. Alejandro's slaying, but his murder cast a pall of uncertainty over the protest meeting.

Many of the other prominent leftist leaders are expected to go underground following the slaying, and some analysts here expected more violence between extremists on the left and the right.

## Accident Severs Key AT&T Cable

Reuters

NEW YORK — A major fiber optics cable was severed accidentally Monday, disrupting telephone voice and data traffic throughout the U.S. Northeast, a spokesman for American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported.

The high-volume underground cable went out of operation late Monday morning when a utility work crew in Trenton, New Jersey, cut it, said the spokesman, Jim Byrnes.

"At one time earlier today, we had a heavy, heavy amount of blockage," Mr. Byrnes said. He said New Jersey's 201 and 609 area codes were most affected. Trans-Atlantic communications were also disrupted. The Associated Press was unable to service clients in Europe.

Mr. Byrnes said AT&T was using other fiber optic cables and older equipment to restore service.

## Drink of Distinction Takes Its Lumps Stodgy Image Blamed for U.K.'s Waning Taste for Tea

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

LONDON — "Tea" missed Christopher Wheeler, a young British stockbroker. "I never touch it."

At Rudland & Stubbs, a bustling lunch spot for London's young, well-fixed strivers, the general manager, Peter Tolani, was equally dismissive. Sure, a few patrons still order it, but coffee outsells tea tenfold at his restaurant, he said.

The litany of aversion is repeated again and again, testimony to the decline of tea drinking.

The waning British thirst for tea is a long-term trend that began in the 1960s. But in the last decade alone, the volume of tea consumed in Britain has fallen more than 20 percent.

Britons still drink two cups of tea for every one of coffee, but that is down from six cups to one in 1966. And last year, the value of coffee sales surpassed tea in Britain for the first time, according to Mintel, a market research firm.

Tea's fading popularity is attributed to faster-paced living, a generation gap and a stodgy image.

Many people these days do not want to take the time to brew tea, and even fewer will interrupt their busy days for the leisurely ritual of afternoon tea, a 19th-century invention of Anna, seventh Duchess of Bedford, who decided that tea and cakes were the best antidote to a late afternoon "sinking feeling."

Volumes of marketing research have confirmed what is obvious to many British parents

with grown children: There is a generation gap in tastes for sipping.

Derek Cooper, 62, is a well-known British food writer and a confirmed tea drinker. But he admits that his two children, both in their 30s, prefer coffee.

"We're a graying bunch, we tea drinkers, I'm afraid," Mr. Cooper said.

To many young Britons, drinking tea apparently has a dated image, vaguely reminiscent of the "old England" stereotype that young people find irritating.

"Tea has an old-fashioned, dowdy image," conceded Ilydd

"We're a graying bunch, we tea drinkers, I'm afraid."

— Derek Cooper, British food writer

Lewis, executive director of the United Kingdom Tea Council, a trade group that seeks to spur tea sales. "It is unfortunately viewed as a down-market drink."

Long gone, it seems, are the days when tea was deemed the drink of distinction, inspiring G.K. Chesterton, the British writer, to proclaim: "Tea, although an Oriental, is a gentleman."

To Samuel Johnson, reputedly a 40-cup-a-day man, it was a lubricant of thought and speech. As his biographer, James Boswell, noted, the "old

philosopher" was given to "swallowing his tea in oceans."

At Dr. Johnson's old London haunt, the Chelsea Cheese, however, they serve no tea these days, only coffee.

Like everything, the demise in British tea drinking is a relative matter. Head for head, Britain is still a tea-sipping superpower.

The average Briton drinks more than 1,200 cups of tea a year. True, that is down from just over 2,000 cups a year in 1958 and more than 1,600 cups in 1976. But it is still nearly 10 times the per capita tea consumption in the United States and more than four times the tea drinking in the Soviet Union.

Although a preference for tea in the United States has risen slightly, about 4 percent, over the last 10 years, more than twice as many Americans still drink coffee regularly over tea.

The leading tea-drinking countries, besides Britain, are the Middle Eastern nations, China, Japan and Britain's former colonies.

The great exception to the post-colonial preference for tea was the United States, of course. In 1773, Britain, by an act of Parliament, retained its tax on tea to the Colonies, leading first to the Boston Tea Party and then, in part, to the American Revolution.

The big British tea companies insist that the worst of tea's decline is over.

They point hopefully to the increasing popularity of tea bags as a sign of the industry's response to consumer demand for a more convenient, faster-brewing cup of tea.



William T. Coleman Jr.

## Bork Faulted For Views on Key Cases

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — William T. Coleman Jr., who was U.S. transportation secretary when Gerald R. Ford was president, urged Monday that the Senate turn down the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court, arguing that Judge Bork had rejected the court's reasoning in landmark civil rights and personal liberty cases.

Mr. Coleman, a Republican who said he supported President Ronald Reagan's basic policies, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that Judge Bork had "repeatedly rejected the well-established line of Supreme Court decisions" that hold that the constitution protects against government invasion of personal liberty and privacy.

When Judge Bork was nominated for the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1982, Mr. Coleman headed an investigation by the American Bar Association into the judge's role in dismissing the Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, in 1973.

Mr. Coleman told the senators, "Included in the substantive liberty interests that Judge Bork would remove from constitutional protection is an individual's right to privacy, the right to be left alone."

He also objected to Judge Bork's stated view that several leading constitutional decisions protecting the rights of blacks were wrongly decided and had no basis in the constitution.

The committee, after hearing a record five days of testimony from Judge Bork, has turned to other individuals and groups, including many scheduled to testify in favor of the judge.

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## White House Opposes Proposal to Ban Discrimination Against AIDS Victims

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration announced Monday that it opposed a bill to ban discrimination against people infected with the AIDS virus.

At a congressional subcommittee hearing, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, secretary of health and human services, urged lawmakers in prepared testimony to "defer action on specific proposals for new substantive rights or new enforcement procedures" aimed at protecting people infected with the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Dr. Bowen acknowledged that people infected with the virus have suffered discrimination in employment, housing and school admissions. But he said states should be free to adopt or reject civil rights laws protecting such people according to local conditions.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, who introduced the bill and presided over the hearing, said Sunday that the administration's position was contradictory.

"We leave many decisions of public policy to the states, but this is an epidemic that requires national leadership," he said. "If we are going to have widespread testing, as I believe we will, it is important to establish ground rules for everyone everywhere."

If there are no national standards to guarantee the confidentiality of test results and to prohibit discrimination, he said, "we will drive the disease underground and make it harder to control."

Further, he said, "If we wait for every state to enact legislation, we will lose precious time." Mr. Waxman is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.

Jeffrey Levi, executive director of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, expressed disappointment at the administration stand.

"Just as we learned in the 1960s that we couldn't leave it to the states to enact segregation laws, so the federal government needs to guarantee confidentiality and non-discrimination for people infected with the AIDS virus," he said.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, asked Monday by The Associated Press about the administration position on the Waxman bill, said the White House opposed discrimination "but we do believe the states probably have pre-emptive responsibility in this area."

He added, "When you have a contagious disease there may be some special situation that would call for controls that need to be accounted for in the legislation."

Dr. Bowen said there was no need for a federal law guaranteeing the confidentiality of test results that indicate whether a person has been infected with the virus.

He acknowledged that people might decide not to be tested, and thus might not be given counseling and medical care, out of fear that the results would be disclosed. But he said, "Most states already have statutes pertaining to the confidentiality of public health information" and some are rewriting their laws to deal specifically with AIDS.

"We do not think that federal intervention is necessary, and are uncertain about what form that intervention would take," he said.

The bill would establish a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 for unauthorized disclosure of names and other information obtained through AIDS counseling and testing, and a similar penalty for discriminating against a person infected with the AIDS virus.

The bill says that no person may "discriminate against an otherwise qualified individual in employment, housing, public accommodations or governmental services solely by reason of the fact that such individual is, or is regarded as being, infected" with the AIDS virus.

A minority of people infected with the virus show symptoms of AIDS, and federal authorities are unsure what proportion of those infected will develop the disease.

Swiss Reports Ordered

Swiss doctors will be ordered starting Dec. 1 to report all cases of AIDS and infection by the virus, though patients will be guaranteed anonymity. Reuters reported from Bern.

The decision takes Switzerland further than many European countries, most of which, though requiring notification of actual cases of AIDS, do not report cases of infection with the virus.

Austrian Leader in Warsaw

WARSAW — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria arrived Monday for a four-day official visit that was viewed as underlining Austria's traditionally warm relations with Poland.

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## REAGAN: Challenge to Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

of speech, the press and political activity and to hold elections.

The president made no mention of the Nicaraguan government's authorization of the reopening of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, which a White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, called "a good first step."

When Mr. Reagan was asked about it at a picture-taking session, he responded, "I hope that it is more than just show."

Mr. Reagan declared in his speech that freedom was a worldwide necessity.

"Freedom in Nicaragua or Angola or Afghanistan or Cambodia or Eastern Europe or South Africa or anywhere else on the globe is not just an internal matter," he said.

He quoted the words of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov that "disarmament and international security are inconceivable without an open society" and the right to "travel and choose the country in which one wants to live."

Mr. Reagan said that he remained committed to his agreement with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to seek a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear arms.

He also reiterated his intention to pursue a missile defense system through his Strategic Defense Initiative, saying that "SDI has greatly enhanced the prospects for real arms reduction."

Concluding his speech with an appeal for world peace, Mr. Reagan said: "I occasionally think how quickly differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask you, is not an alien force already among us? What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?"

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who also addressed the session, called on the superpowers to eliminate strategic nuclear arms. He also said that the global economy was facing serious disparities between North and South, wide trade imbalances and instability in international finance.

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## South Africa Hopes to Sign Nuclear Pact

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha said Monday that his government hoped soon to sign a United Nations treaty designed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

He said Pretoria was prepared to begin negotiations with the nuclear powers on signing the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty after refusing for years to join the accord.

"South Africa hopes that it will soon be able to sign the nonproliferation treaty," Mr. Botha said, "and has decided to open discussions with others to this end."

Mr. Botha, whose government has been suspected of secretly testing nuclear weapons, said in that such talks could depend on the outcome of a current meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

He said the government, which has refused to allow foreign inspection of nuclear facilities, was prepared to negotiate with the agency on the issue.

The most controversial South African nuclear facility is a uranium enrichment plant at Pelindaba.

In Vienna, delegates to the first day of the agency's general conference said Pretoria appeared to be trying to head off a Nigerian-led attempt to suspend it from the organization following unconfirmed reports that it was working on producing nuclear weapons.

The conference is scheduled to vote on ending South Africa's "rights and privileges," effectively meaning the country would be suspended.

More than 130 nations have signed the nonproliferation pact.

The letters appearing with the Soviet leader's name is a practice that became common in the days of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessors but has been rarely used during his two and a half years in office.

Two weeks ago, for instance







## Pope's Message Loud and Clear

### But Despite His Hard Line, U.S. 'Dialogues' Left a Mark

By Joseph Berger  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — When Pope John Paul II visited the United States in 1979, he was a new face on the world stage and his charm seemed to attract more notice than his words.

When he returned to the United States earlier this month, his was one of the world's most familiar faces, and by the time he left Saturday it was his message that gripped the attention of the country's 52 million Roman Catholics.

Many American Catholics may not have liked what the pope had to say about dissent, birth control, divorce and other issues, but by the time the trip was over they had few doubts about where he stood.

That clear and orthodox enunciation of the church's teachings delivered on U.S. soil, papal aides said, may be the most significant legacy of the trip, reverberating through the church for years to come.

The pope's uncompromising statement that dissent was not compatible with being a good Catholic may force U.S. bishops and priests to strain harder and maneuver more agilely in dealing with a flock that does not accept many church teachings.

Soft-pedaling of those teachings should draw fire from conservatives. The pope's message could also blunt efforts to invite lapsed Catholics to "come home" and see how the church has changed. The pope seemed to be saying that the church's teachings, at least, are what they always have been.

"The church is not a grocery store, where Catholics are free to take what they want or not," Archbishop Daniel E. Pilarczyk of Cincinnati said after the pope's tough address Wednesday in Los Angeles to about 300 U.S. bishops.

Reinforcing the orthodoxy of the church was a key purpose of the pope's visit, Joaquín Navarro-Valls, the chief Vatican spokesman,

labeled the trip a success from that point of view.

"On the first trip the focus was mainly on the person," he said. "Now the focus is mainly on the message."

In putting much of that message across in the form of "structured

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

dialogues," the Vatican seems to have opened a door that may be hard to close.

Church liberals who take the most optimistic view of the trip say a precedent has been set that the Vatican will find hard to reverse. At meeting after meeting, the pope heard Americans tell him what they thought, obliquely but with as much candor as the pope displayed.

They suggested that he reopen the question of celibacy for priests and consider a "co-disciplinarity" for women that bordered on ordination to the priesthood. And they asked him to appreciate dissent as something inherently American and not something to be squelched.

He rejected each suggestion, but Eugene Kennedy, a writer on Catholic affairs, noted that the pope did not cut off discussion.

"This was a whole new mode of the pope's relating to his people," Mr. Kennedy said. "In 1979, he lectured. Now people speak to him. That framework will be in place after the last conflict has been swept up."

The disappointing size of crowds in city after city may force the Vatican to rethink the concept and mechanics of papal odysseys. Like some television stars, the pope could be suffering from overexposure, particularly in countries whose media have followed the pope on his 36 trips outside Italy.

The value of some kinds of events may also be questioned. On Saturday, the pope spoke in central Detroit about social justice. Standing on a high-tech white altar sur-

rounded by a greenish-tinted bulletproof screen, he looked strangely remote. The image of a pope preaching from behind a bulletproof screen seemed jarring, and the speech fell flat.

What impact the pope's almost 50 speeches will have on the attitudes of recalcitrant American Catholics is difficult to gauge, but even church leaders admit it is not likely to be great.

"No one from the pope on down suspected it would be," said Russell Shaw, a spokesman for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. "We're dealing here with a situation that is very complex and long standing and it can't be changed quickly and easily."

Many bishops and priests have dealt with independent-minded Catholics with understanding and kindness. Some, for example, simply close their eyes to the fact that a communicant has divorced and remarried. They prefer to begin with the kernel of a person's religious life and build on that.

The pope said clearly, however, that those who divorce and remarry should not be admitted to communion, though he assured them of the church's love. Will priests have to begin asking more questions about the state of a person's conscience or risk seeming to be in defiance of the pope?

Priests may not change how they act, but the pope's message may now be harder to ignore, according to conservatives such as James Likoudis, executive vice president of Catholics United for the Faith.

The women's ordination movements and priests who ask for optional celibacy will certainly not be muffled as a result of the papal tour. But it is not too far-fetched to wonder whether they will continue to receive as much encouragement from moderate church leaders as they had been receiving.

One more important result of the trip was the image the U.S. church has of itself. Bishops, lay leaders



Pope John Paul II, lower left, addressing Canadian Indians before a large tepee.

and priests were able to talk to the head of their church and let him know they feel the Vatican sometimes speaks with too authoritarian a voice that does not give sufficient attention to the American experience on matters such as celibacy or women's rights.

The collective image was of a plucky people who need to speak their mind because they are passionate about the church and want to see it become as fine as it can be. Mr. Kennedy likened it to the courage of adult children talking to a parent whom they love but whom

they know they must confront if they are to maintain their own integrity.

The fact that the pope let them talk, and listened, left behind a sense of a vibrancy that may gratify the church establishment and dissenters alike.

## Senate Unit Says SDI Threatens Arms Accord

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee warned Sunday that it might delay the ratification of the emerging arms agreement with the Soviet Union if the Reagan administration holds to its interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

In a sharp rebuke to the administration, the committee issued a report assailing the administration's more permissive interpretation of the treaty.

The treaty restricts the testing and deployment of missile-defense systems. The administration's interpretation would allow expanded testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative space-defense system.

According to the report, "The administration's theory of treaty making, having cast a dark cloud over the Senate's consideration of all future treaties, could severely complicate and greatly prolong the committee's consideration of an INF treaty — and thereby jeopardize early ratification of that treaty."

INF refers to intermediate-range nuclear forces — the medium-range and shorter-range missiles. The United States and the Soviet Union announced Friday that they had agreed in principle to conclude a treaty banning such weapons.

The treaty is expected to be signed at a summit meeting this year.

The committee report holds that the Senate originally approved the ABM treaty on the understanding that it was restrictive, and that the administration's new interpretation is a challenge to the Senate's constitutional role in approving treaties.

The report was issued at a particularly sensitive time in the arms-control talks, as the United States and the Soviet Union have stressed the need to intensify their efforts to reduce long-range arms and deal

with the related issue of limits on anti-missile systems.

Last week, the Russians said they would not agree to deep cuts in long-range arms — those with a range beyond 3,400 miles (5,500 kilometers) — unless the administration accepted what the Soviet Union called the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty or negotiated other limits on anti-missile testing.

The Reagan administration has said that it would observe the traditional interpretation for the time being, but it has reserved the right to act upon its more permissive interpretation.

The report by the Foreign Relations Committee was issued in conjunction with a decision by the committee to send to the full Senate for consideration a resolution sponsored by Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware.

The resolution, adopted by the committee in a vote along party lines, affirms the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty.

The Senate has already approved a separate measure, sponsored by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, that would prevent the administration from putting its interpretation into effect without the consent of Congress.

Mr. Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said Sunday that the matter of treaty interpretation was the principal obstacle to a possible agreement to reduce long-range arms.

"The ABM treaty is the key to unlocking" such an agreement, Mr. Nunn said.

He has previously warned the administration that ratification of a treaty on medium-range and shorter-range missiles might be delayed unless the administration changes its position.

## U.S. to Send New Arms To Afghans

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to send the U.S.-armed insurgents in Afghanistan long-range mortars and mine-clearing equipment to help lay siege to Soviet and Afghan military bases.

The decision to send 120mm mortars and explosive cords to clear a path through minefields was made earlier in the summer, even before the failure of the latest round of peace talks in Geneva between Pakistan and the Kabul government, according to administration and other sources.

Representative Charles Wilson, a Democrat of Texas, a member of the House Intelligence Committee and a strong supporter of the Afghan resistance, confirmed the reports and predicted the mortars and mine-clearing equipment would arrive in Afghanistan "by the time snow falls" there, normally in October or November.

The decision reflects a general U.S. government assessment that the Soviet Union, while anxious to extricate its estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan, still has not made the hard decision to do so if it risks the defeat of the weak Afghan government by the rebels.

The Afghan insurgents have been pressing for the mortars and mine-clearing weapons that they can begin laying siege more effectively to the eight major Soviet air bases and roughly 30 smaller Soviet or Afghan garrisons with air strips scattered around Afghanistan. The mortars have a longer range than those now in insurgent hands, and the mine-clearing equipment would allow the insurgents to penetrate isolated bases.

U.S. officials report no significant progress or even a hint of a Soviet decision to withdraw its troops.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday that he and the Soviet foreign minister, Edward A. Shevardnadze, had "the most thorough and searching discussion" they have ever had on the Afghan issue. But he said "there wasn't any movement on a time schedule."

A senior administration official said the Afghan issue was discussed for two hours and amounted to a review of the situation and "an assessment of what's happening there." But neither side changed its view, the official said.

## Publisher Hails 'Victory' For Managua's Critics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MANAGUA — Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, publisher of the banned Nicaraguan newspaper La Prensa, has called the Sandinist government's decision to allow the daily to reopen a triumph for the opposition.

"I think it is a great victory because now the opposition will have a medium to express itself," said Mrs. Chamorro, who resigned from her post in the government's junta in 1980 because of its policies.

The United States expressed skepticism Monday about the reopening of La Prensa, with President Ronald Reagan saying, "I hope that it is more than a show."

The temporary relaxation of controls, which can later be tightened, is not democratization," Mr. Reagan said, United Press International reported from Washington.

The U.S. State Department called on the leftist Sandinist government to take further steps to restore "full freedom for all media," such as the reopening of Radio Católica, the church-run station shut in January 1986.

Mrs. Chamorro said La Prensa would not be under restrictions when it opens Oct. 1 and would "work for national reconciliation, peace, total amnesty and for the return of all Nicaraguans who are in exile."

"We don't want the war; we want peace and tranquility," Mrs.

Chamorro said, referring to the U.S.-backed contra insurgency. Before the Nicaraguan revolution, which overthrew the Somoza family dictatorship in 1979, La Prensa was critical of the Somoza regime.

After the Marxist-led Sandinists took office, La Prensa continued its criticism of the government.

The Sandinists passed strict censorship laws and then, on June 26, 1986, closed the paper.

The peace accord signed Aug. 7 by Central American leaders calls for amnesty in the region's civil wars, democratic reforms and freedom of the press.

Separately, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica said Monday that the Central American peace plan could be detailed by Mr. Reagan's effort to secure new financing for the contras, United Press International reported from Manhattan, Kansas.

Suspending U.S. aid to the rebels would help implement the accord, Mr. Arias said at a news conference before delivering a speech at Kansas State University.

"As long as Washington supports the contras, Washington will be isolated," he said. "No other country in Central America supports Washington on that. Now, without the contras, we have a chance to end the war."

(AP, UPI)

## Germans, French Maneuver

Resters  
BONN — West Germany and France began their biggest joint maneuvers on Monday, deploying 75,000 troops, the West German Defense Ministry said.

Aimed at improving coordination between the two armies, the six-day maneuvers, called in German Kecker Spatz, or Cheeky Sparrow, are taking place near Ingolstadt in southwestern West Germany.

They involve 20,000 French rapid attack forces and 55,000 West German troops from the 2d German Army Corps.

President François Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany will watch

the exercises on Thursday and discuss increased military cooperation.

France and West Germany already have close military ties, and in June Chancellor Kohl proposed a joint French-German fighting unit to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between the two nations that have fought three wars in the past 117 years.

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## Fatal Shooting in Belfast

The Associated Press

BELFAST — A gunman killed a 22-year-old Roman Catholic man who was sitting in his car outside his Protestant girlfriend's home in north Belfast, police said Monday.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Purged: Wu, Wang, Su

Meet Messrs. Wu, Wang and Su. If they were Russians, Americans would have heard of them. But they are Chinese, and Americans prefer to think positively about reform in China; China's leaders like that, too. A more even view, while not as pleasant, would serve both America and China better.

Mr. Wu is a popular playwright. Mr. Wang is a former editor of *The People's Daily*. Mr. Su headed a think tank. The three are among a dozen victims of China's latest purge of intellectuals. Some were stripped of their jobs, others of their party status. Either way they lost their voice, and China lost their energy, wisdom and talent.

China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, thinks the West cares little about how China treats its dissidents. In saying so, he showed that he cares what the West thinks. Indeed, letters and petitions from Chinese students in the West and from American China scholars seem to have helped end the previous purge early this year. As for the latest purge, it came very quietly.

Yet the purge victims are people whose thoughts would strike responsive chords in

the West. Not that they are pro-capitalist. Most of them are committed Marxists, and once vital contributors to the reforms. They are now said to err in going too far. Mr. Su's think tank, now dissolved, was instrumental in revising ideology to keep pace with economic reform. He himself advocates political reform and has urged that Marxism not be treated as immutable dogma. Mr. Wu protested state censorship of literature and the arts. Mr. Wang wrote that socialist societies are not immune from alienation.

By taking their platforms away, Mr. Deng no doubt satisfies the ideologues among his colleagues. He perhaps eases his passage toward what looks like a contentious party congress next month. He also seems to believe that he can make progress on economic reform even as he signals clearly that innovation, daring and creative thinking may cost a job or party membership.

Can Americans, so intrigued by and hopeful about reform in China, and whose trade, business, advice and encouragement Mr. Deng so values, believe that, too?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Government Joins In

If Sematech works, it is likely to become an influential precedent for cooperation between the U.S. government and private companies in research and development. Sematech is being established to do something about the industry's weak point — inadequate manufacturing technology. It is to cost \$1.5 billion over the next six years, half of it public money and half from the companies. The appropriations are now making their way through Congress, which asked its Congressional Budget Office to look into the wisdom of this investment.

The American producers still dominate the world market for semiconductors, but their Japanese competitors are gaining rapidly. It is a pattern that runs through many industries. The Americans are unbeatable in engineering design, but the Japanese are far ahead in manufacturing. The Japanese firms are now outpacing American companies on semiconductor research, the CBO says. Normal market economics does not work well in the fragmented American industry, because much of this investment pays no special return to the company that makes it. When a concept is developed, word spreads fast. Sematech is being set up to achieve manufacturing processes that can set the world standard in cost and reliability. The

CBO's description makes it pretty clear that any risks in this public investment are clearly outweighed by the risks of doing nothing.

The federal money would come from the Defense Department, which is not an entirely ideal arrangement. The department is already spending several hundred million dollars a year on semiconductor research, but its highly specialized requirements do not reliably contribute to commercial efficiency. It will be important to keep Sematech insulated from the immediate interests of Pentagon procurement officials. The money can be more than justified by Defense's broad interest in a competitive American industry.

The alternative to funding Sematech, as the CBO suggests, is plain old protectionism. The administration's current attempts to protect the semiconductor industry are not working well, and will make more trouble as time passes. Putting money into technology is vastly preferable to imposing import quotas, and in more industries than this one. There should always be three criteria for federal support. The industry has to be a crucial one (sorry, shoemakers). It has to be able to draw up its own agenda for research. And it has to be willing to put up half of the money from its own pockets. Sematech meets all three conditions.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Speech Is Not a Crime

The U.S. decision to close a PLO information office in Washington was wrong.

A campaign has been on in Congress to force the closing of this office and a similar one in New York attached to the PLO observer post at the United Nations. A bill has been introduced, an "Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987" that has nothing to do with bombings, hijackings or assaults on innocent civilians. It is an assault on free speech, plain and simple, and some of the Senate's staunchest liberals have signed their names to it.

If the bill were actually directed against terrorism, it might be redundant, since every possible act of terrorism is already illegal, but at least it would be unobjectionable. Similarly, if the State Department were to impose sanctions against supporters of a foreign cause because they were shooting at passers-by out the window or using the building in illegal arms transactions, the department would come in for no criticism. But no one has charged that any of these activities are going on at the office just closed. Instead the information center has been used to produce political propaganda. Whether you like what the group has to say or not, that is constitutionally protected activity.

A few months ago, Secretary of State George Shultz opposed the bill now pending in Congress, reminding legislators that "so long as that office regularly files reports with the Department of Justice on its activities as an agent of a foreign organization, complies with all other relevant U.S. laws and is staffed by Americans or legal resident aliens, it is entitled to operate under the protection provided by the First Amendment." Others point out that the group of people who staff the operation can simply regroup and call themselves something else. Will everyone be pleased, then, when the PLO's message is delivered from an office called "Americans for Justice in the Middle East" or "Citizens Helping International Refugees"?

The government has an obligation to move against organizations such as the PLO, the IRA, the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party as soon as an illegal act is committed. But it has a concomitant duty to protect the right of those organizations to be heard. No matter how offensive the message, speech is not a crime. No matter what the pressure from the Hill, the State Department should have stood its ground.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Reagan Party's Over

Congressional conferees have agreed on what amounts to a new budget for the next fiscal year. The \$23 billion in deficit reduction it would require is a good deal less than promised in the budget resolution adopted in June, but more than now seems likely to be achieved in any other way. The House and Senate should accept it not because it is a particularly enabling proposal but because it is the least bad alternative in sight.

The White House continues to resist. But at some point the Republicans in Congress have to decide which ship they want to go down with. The Congressional Budget Office and other tea-leaf readers say that, left to itself, the deficit will creep up next fiscal year because of a flurry of economy. That is the ultimate bad dream: a deficit so large that it saps the economy, whose weakness in turn increases the deficit. The government indeed is part of the problem here; it is left with no reserves to try to turn the economy around.

The new budget is stuck in a bill to raise the debt ceiling and let the Treasury borrow to cover deficits past. The retreat from the budget resolution is implicit and done in the guise of strengthening the budget process by wheeling Gramm-Rudman back out of the garage. There would be automatic spending cuts, half in selected domestic programs (not Social Security, not the main programs for

the poor) and half in defense, if the president and Congress failed to reach declining (but now much more accessible) deficit targets.

The target for the current fiscal year was set at the insistence of Republicans led by Senator Phil Gramm, who has shrunk from the implications of the process that bears his name ever since the day he proposed it. The White House has had the same problem. How could a president who wants a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution not be for a process that promises a balanced budget even faster? But not, of course, at the expense of the president's other priorities. Thus a spokesman said the White House would oppose any legislation "that would force the president to choose between a tax increase and a huge across-the-board" spending cut "that would hurt defense."

This administration came to office saying that America could afford a large tax cut and defense spending at the same time, since domestic spending cuts and the growth that the tax cut would touch off would provide the necessary funds. It has not worked. Not even the president is able to conjure up enough domestic spending cuts; not even his own economists predict the growth. The new budget is a modest effort to make the president help clean up after his own party.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



## Japan: Read the Lineups and Then Watch Closely

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Anyone who has ever played that treacherous game of wits called Diplomacy will recognize the dilemma: To avoid defeat one must have firm alliances, but the ultimate winner is the player most willing to betray those alliances.

Thus it is with the race by the factional leaders in Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party as they seek to succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he retires at the end of next month.

The current leader in the race is a bland backroom tactician, Noboru Takeshita, a former finance minister. He commands a faction of 114 out of the 446 Liberal Democratic members in both houses of the Diet. He claims the support of former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who has an 86-member faction. Together they come just short of a majority.

Their main opponent is the low-key, intellectually inclined finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, who heads an 89-member faction. He hopes to get the support of the 87-member Nakasone faction, but even that would leave him well short of a majority.

In this deadlocked situation the smaller Liberal

Democratic factions have great leverage. The largest of them, the 32-member Toshio Komoto faction, is being courted assiduously by all sides. That faction traditionally has stood to the left in the LDP and should in theory support the mildly progressive Mr. Miyazawa. But old friendships incline Mr. Komoto to support the Takeshita-Abe camp.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nakasone is living up to his nickname, the "weather vane." He won the prime ministership five years ago only because of firm backing from the powerful faction then led by the disgraced Kakuei Tanaka, a former prime minister. Convention rules out Mr. Nakasone's replacement by anyone in his faction. Gratitude would dictate that he support Mr. Takeshita, who heads the bulk of the former Tanaka faction. Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Takeshita incline to the right.

Mr. Nakasone clearly has decided, however, that it is more in his interests to weaken the Takeshita

bandwagon. So he hints at supporting others. Mr. Miyazawa in particular. That way he could hope to emerge in the final stages as kingmaker.

Finally there is the veteran politician Susumu Nakaido, the Liberal Democratic Party's secretary-general, who has expertise in foreign affairs. His faction has only 16 members, but he can claim to be the inheritor of the Tanaka faction, as his faction and Mr. Takeshita's both emerged from a split in the Tanaka faction. Mr. Nakaido, too, could emerge as a key figure if a Miyazawa bandwagon got moving.

A Takeshita-Miyazawa race presupposes, however, that Mr. Abe puts aside political ambitions for a few years to support Mr. Takeshita. But Mr. Abe has started to talk to Mr. Miyazawa. So Mr. Nakasone now has to consider a deal with Mr. Takeshita. Another round of intrigue gets under way.

Recent polls of top businessmen and bureaucrats show that close to 80 percent expect Mr. Takeshita to win the race. Close to 80 percent also believe that Mr. Miyazawa would be the best prime minister.

International Herald Tribune.

## Technology: Toward One Big Information Society

By Tom Wicker

BERLIN — This outpost of the West, deep within East Germany, once seemed a dying city, its boundaries fixed and its economy disintegrating. From 1970 to 1983, West Berlin lost 108,000 jobs to its manufacturing sector, and many of its skilled workers were moving out.

But at a recent international symposium on the so-called global information society, West Berlin's senator for economics and labor, Elmar Fieroth, called it "a city of vitality and creative force." "Not least because of the rapid development here of telecommunications technology," he said, 35,000 new jobs had been created in the service sector in the last four years — mostly in the fields of information and communication. Partially drawn by these opportunities, about 67,000 new residents have arrived in recent years.

Mayor Eberhard Diepgen told the same forum, convened by the German Institute for Economic Research as part of Berlin's observance of its 750th anniversary, that in 1986 "information products" worth 8.3 billion marks accounted for more than 22 percent of West Berlin's production. That included 20 percent of its 1.9 million inhabitants. (Another 1.2 million live beyond the Wall, in East Berlin.)

Mr. Diepgen pictured West Berlin as a good example of a city in transition from the old industrial society to what the symposium had gathered to discuss — an "information society." With its renowned cultural facilities — the Israel Philharmonic played Mahler

last week at West Berlin's Philharmonie Hall — its university centers and its need for an open-minded new approach to economic life, the city does seem a good candidate to become what Ake Anderson of the University of Umea, in Sweden, called a "C-region."

That is the label he gave to cities of the future that could provide "competence, communications and culture." Such cities, he said, would be in effect "knowledge factories" in which the principal occupation would be "knowledge handling" by new technological methods, rather than "goods handling" in the old industrial mode.

Daniel Bell of Harvard University, brilliantly keynoting the symposium, said the world today was undergoing its third major transformation of the last 200 years. First came the Industrial Revolution — "the application of energy to the production of goods." Next was the development of chemicals and electricity, making possible, for example, synthetic and the modern city as a "beast of lights." Now, developing from the need for regulating and control devices for automobiles, the age of computers and telecommunications (with its emphasis on "micro-processes" rather than the motors of the industrial era) has burst upon a typically unprepared society.

The Industrial Revolution, Mr. Bell pointed out, had tied people to factories, which in turn were tied to resources like coal and iron ore, thus

creating great manufacturing centers like the Ruhr in Germany and the old Midwestern industrial heartland of the United States. In the information age, "production" is no longer dependent on resources and transportation. Nor will markets be "places," such as crossroads and harbors; instead they will be communications networks.

All of this amounts to a "change of scale" — enlarging the arena of action, multiplying the number of actors and increasing the volatility of transactions. It is already to be seen, Mr. Bell noted, in the emerging "biocultural economy" of America, based on the high-technology industries of states like California and Massachusetts.

This transition to an information society could hardly take place without significant social and political problems — a major concern of the symposium. Mr. Bell observed, for example, that capital would be able to move more easily and swiftly than people, and he wondered whether political action, therefore, would tend to protect people or capital.

The information revolution, he said, would produce a sort of international economy that, at present, would have to be regulated, if at all, by national states. He feared that these might be too weak for the job, although some already are too large and too centralized to respond to local needs.

That raises the question whether the demands of the information age might bring about what politics seldom has: the elimination of national barriers to international action. The New York Times.

## The World Needs Genetic Engineering

PEOPLE have learned that taking

care of the human body can prolong life, but we have not begun to figure out how to care for the planet that sustains us, and we are running out of time. Humanity needs all the resources we can muster, including recombinant DNA technology.

Recombinant DNA has great potential. For instance, scientists recently discovered that plants can be made resistant to certain diseases and insect pests by introducing the right kinds of genes from other organisms. This

means that we could use knowledge of genes, the basic blueprint for all organisms, to reduce our need for toxic agricultural chemicals such as pesticides and fungicides. Genetically modified organisms could advance efforts to restore the health of the planet, whether it be in introducing more sustainable agricultural practices, developing alternative and biodegradable materials or cleaning up toxic waste.

But the U.S. government is creating legal obstacles, as if every genetically modified organism were potentially hazardous. Instead of coming on a decade of experience with transferring genes between organisms and centuries of experiments with genetically modified organisms, we proceed as if genetic engineering were brand new.

A recent statement from the National Academy of Sciences concludes that the scientific community urgently needs to provide guidance to investigators and regulators to avoid inhibiting the development of all genetically modified organisms because of concern about a small fraction that might cause problems in the environment. If we do not do all we can to achieve a better balance among all creatures, the fragile Earth will no longer sustain us.

— Nina Fedoroff, a scientist at the Carnegie Institution in Washington who helped draft a statement for the National Academy of Sciences on uses of genetically engineered organisms, writing in *The New York Times*.

## Without the Spirit, the Letter Is Empty

By Robert B. Reich

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —

"You know the rule: No sugary snacks before dinner." But Daddy, my son said mischievously, chocolate is his favorite. "It wasn't a snack. It was just a few cookies. It wasn't sugary. The package said it was natural. And, besides, I didn't eat them before dinner. It's 5 o'clock and dinner isn't till half past 6." Since then, the family snack rule has become more specific.

When the spirit of the law is disregarded, the letter of the law expands until it claims attention.

In coming months, the same drama will be played out on a larger stage. Investigations into wrongdoing at the highest levels of American business and government will be turned over to prosecutors and defense attorneys who will argue over narrow definitions, while Congress will enact ever more detailed constraints to try to prevent recurrence.

Regardless of who wins in the courts, everybody will lose. When the law degenerates into cat-and-mouse games of discovering and closing ambiguities, it loses its moral force. Without that, no prosecutions can ever be detailed enough.

Meanwhile, American society becomes as rule-bound as a potted plant no longer able to grow.

A coterie of Wall Street bankers and their friends have been accused of insider trading. The first of their cases comes before the Supreme Court this term. The Securities and Exchange Commission, charged with enforcing the law, has always defined insider trading broadly as a type of fraud. But in response to elaborate arguments by the bankers, there has been pressure on the SEC to be far more explicit.

So it is recommending to Congress a new law banning the use of insider information if "it has been obtained by, or as a result of, or its use would constitute, theft, bribery, misrepresentation, or espionage through electronic or other means, or a breach of duty to maintain such information in confidence or to refrain from purchasing, selling or causing the purchase or sale of, the security, which duty arises from any fiduciary, contractual, employment, personal or other relationship with — and so on, for five nifty pages.

Securities lawyers say this closes loopholes in the old standard and will be easier to enforce. Maybe. But there was never any doubt about the purpose of the former law: to ensure that no one profits from information unavailable to the public, lest investors eschew a seemingly rigged market. And the new version will pose little challenge to defense attorneys skilled at legal circumvention.

A gaggle of former presidential assistants now stands accused of using public office for personal gain. The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 — itself a post-Watergate effort to render explicit what always had been understood — bans former officials from lobbying their old offices within a year of leaving them, especially on matters that were pending when they left.

But one of the accused — a former White House deputy chief of staff — says the law does not apply to what he did. He had a right to lobby the Office of Management and Budget on behalf of a private client as soon as he departed his

office, he claims, since the OMB is not technically part of the White House, where he worked.

Another recently indicted White House aide argues that he did no wrong even in lobbying the White House, since the White House is not a place where matters are ever "pending" anyway; it is where they are decided. In response, Congress is trying to tighten the lobbying law.

A band of high-level military officers is suspected of having violated several laws in funneling money to the Contras. In late 1985, Congress expressly barred "any agency or entity of the United States involved in intelligence activities" from doing so. (This law, by the way, was an effort to close loopholes in earlier laws intended to stop military aid to the Contras.)

But the officers, who were then staff members of the National Security Council, now argue that the NSC is an advisory body to the president, not an intelligence agency, and was not included in the ban.

The solution is not to be found in more niggling rules, which even a child intent on chocolate cookies can elude. It lies in a society that focuses on why laws are enacted rather than how they are phrased, and that demands adherence to their purposes.

Fines or imprisonment, or even impeachment, are appropriate for those who transgress the letter of the law. Those who violate its spirit deserve a no less sure form of punishment: They should stand disgraced in the court of public opinion.

The writer teaches political economy at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

## The Policies Have to Be Argued Out

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Along came the 200th birthday of the Constitution last Thursday just when we could use an occasion for fresh judgment of the great and abiding question of constitutional government posed anew by the military actions that Ronald Reagan has taken, without formally consulting Congress, in Grenada, in Lebanon, in Libya and now in the Gulf region.

And along comes Arthur Schlesinger Jr., historian and Democrat, just when we can use a well-guided tour of the realities and of the roots of the ultimate question as to which branch is constitutionally empowered to commit the country to war.

It is, of course, Congress. Mr. Schlesinger drew this familiar tenet last week not merely from Article I of the Constitution but also from the materials bearing on the currently much discussed "original intent" of the framers. He found the framers "unambiguous" in reserving to Congress the vital powers in international affairs, above all the power to declare war, and he rejected the use that modern presidents have made of the commander-in-chief clause as a vehicle of sweeping claims for unilateral executive authority.

Still, he acknowledged in an address to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, "the text of the Constitution was too full of generality, ambiguity, omission and overlapping grants of authority to settle the range of problems arising in the conduct of foreign affairs. The result, as E.S. Corwin famously put it, was to make of the Constitution 'an invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing American foreign policy.'"

From early times, Mr. Schlesinger reminds, "unauthorized presidential adventurism" thrived. Thomas Jefferson, a strict constructionist, secretly sent a squadron to fight the Barbary pirates. Twentieth century presidents went on to put the United States into several wars, doing so, moreover, not simply by usurping power, "which creates no constitutional precedent," but by illegitimately expanding the president's constitutional claims.

Like most administrations in the last 40 years, Mr. Schlesinger said, the present one, starting in Grenada, has trampled on original intent. Apply it to foreign policy, he said, or shut up about it altogether.

Mr. Schlesinger would "shut up about it altogether." He believes that the framers' intent is clear and indisputable, and can accept that their intent has never effectively controlled policy and has in fact been explicitly repudiated by most presidents since Harry Truman intervened in Korea without congressional authorization in 1950.

Reminded in a question period that he had defended Mr. Truman's step at the time, he responded that he had grown up in the 1930s believing that Congress was unfit for foreign policy participation and that presidents knew best, but that he has "repented." This liberal Democrat now believes that Senator Robert Taft, a conservative Republican who protested Korea as "a Truman war," was right and that Congress should order American policy.

Well, not many of us will be shocked at this demonstration that circumstance and time affect whether one believes that Congress is unfit and presidents know best, or the other way around. Fitting political order to constitutional principles has never been easy. I like it, nonetheless, that Mr. Schlesinger does not flinch from the difficulty — the embarrassment — of trying to match the two.

Here is how a critic of "original intent" doctrine finally comes to rest his case on something he identifies, I think plausibly, as "the deeper intentions of the framers."

The Constitution, says Mr. Schlesinger, commands a "partnership" whose terms may vary according to political and geopolitical pressures of the day. "That, in my view, is the way it should be. The essential questions of foreign policy belong in the political arena. They must be argued out before Congress and the electorate. The silent question must be the wisdom of the measures proposed."

"Congress must understand that it cannot conduct foreign policy. The presidency must understand that no foreign policy can last that is not founded on popular understanding and congressional consent."

The chief restraint upon those who command the physical forces of the country, in the future as in the past, must be their responsibility to the political judgments of their contemporaries and to the moral judgments of history."

The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: For Tariff Reform

NEW YORK — Wilbur Wakenam, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, applauds the fight of the British automobile manufacturers for a protective tariff. He said (Sept. 21): "I hope this is the entering wedge for adequate protection of British products by Great Britain and her colonies. A similar reform is necessary in Germany, France, Italy and Russia. The nations must come to the Protective Idea or they will be in trouble. Tariffs on the Continent are grossly discriminatory. American products, such as automobiles, safety razors, sewing machines and typewriters, are sold, as a rule, at a cheaper price in Europe than in America. The trend in this country is toward lower tariffs. If this sentiment should succeed it will prevail only for a short time. The American people will soon come back to the Protective policy."

### 1937: Masaryk Is Buried

PRAGUE — The founder and first president of the Czechoslovak Republic, who died on Sept. 14 at the age of 87, has been buried in his grave at Lany. In the Prague Hall of the Hradshin, where the President Liboslav was lying in state, officials who had served under Thomas Garrigue Masaryk watched at the coffin during the night, and at 10 a.m. (on Sept. 21) President Eduard Benes and relatives assembled for the last farewell. In the procession for the last farewell, Masaryk was followed by a large number of army contingents and legions who fought for Czechoslovakia's emancipation in the World War. Masaryk would have regarded it as a banality if the usual military pomp had been displayed. The interment in the village churchyard took place without much further ceremony.

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## OPINION

And in the Opposite Corner,  
A Senator Out of His Depth

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Anti-intellectualism is no longer the sole province of right-wing yahoos; it is now the refuge of the darling of the Charles River Gang. Observe the way that Senator Ted Kennedy, beyond his depth at the Bork confirmation hearings, asks a question. He studies a paper, begins, seems to stumble and a few words into his first

**If your impression of Senator Kennedy came from sound bites and confrontational bits of the network television news, you would be misled.**

sentence interrupts himself with an "uh" or "ah." He looks up and then proceeds haltingly — as if he were thinking through his question, as if he were not reading exactly what had been prepared for him. Of course it is a pose, delivered with the skill of a television announcer who looks down occasionally at the papers in his hand to make it seem he is not reading from a TelePrompTer.

Mr. Kennedy is unable to function without a text prepared by his talented staff, because he cannot articulate his thoughts, or because his thoughts lack profundity. We all saw that dramatically demonstrated in his intellectual collapse during a 1980 Roger Mudd interview.

But you would not know that Mr. Kennedy remains the John Alden of American politics unless you watched his part of the hearings in its entirety. If, as most Americans tend to do, you took your impression from sound bites and confrontational bits of the network television news, you would be misled. Give Mr. Kennedy and the media manipulators on his staff credit: They know precisely how to turn a dramatic line or phrase that is guaranteed to make the evening news.

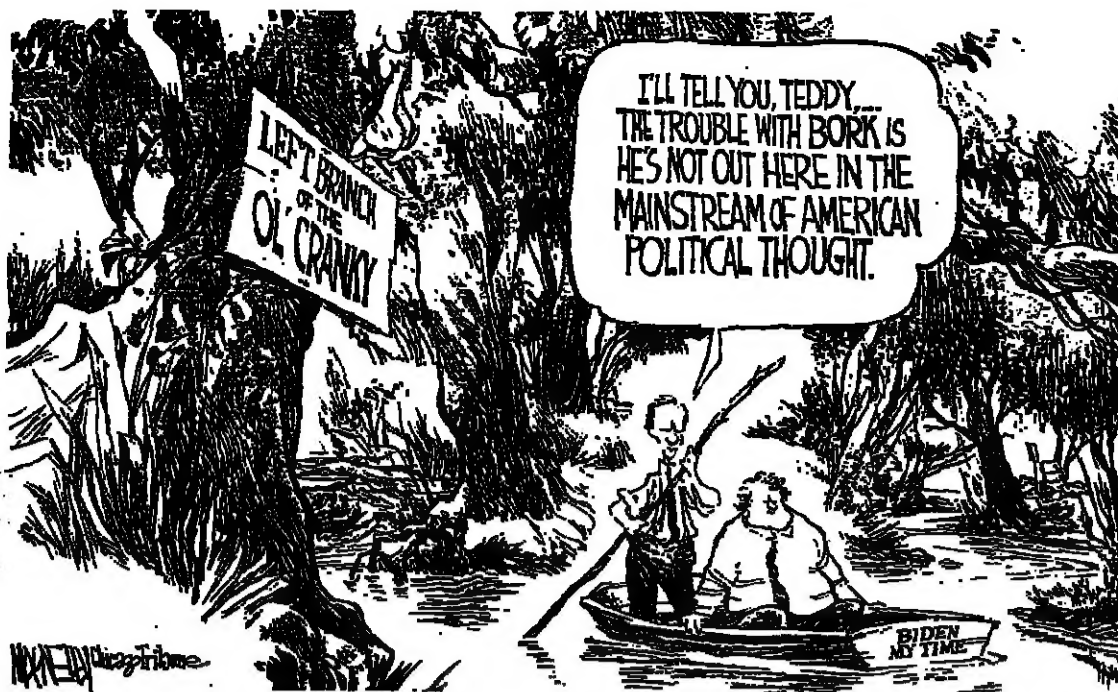
He is protected from having to think out loud. He makes short speeches containing a farago of charges, concluding with a request for a rebuttal. When the Kennedy target — in this case a thoughtful, anti-activist judge beset by charges of racism, sexism, hypocrisy and dishonesty — responds ad lib in detail and with some eloquence, the senator does not engage; it is not in his script. He says only, "To move on..."

Once in a while, engagement cannot be averted. In one instance during the hearings — just after a tape-recording stunt set up to provide the news with sound-over film of the witness listening to his own words — the senator read a quotation that must have seemed damning in print, but turned out to have been a Bork after-dinner joke. When the

witness pointed this out, the flustered inquisitor seemed to come apart. Senator Joseph Biden, the committee chairman, hastened to the rescue, asking additional questions until Mr. Kennedy could take it from the top of his script. That was irony in the fire: There was Mr. Biden, his candidacy endangered for plagiarizing the speeches of others, bravely demonstrating his ability to extemporize intelligently — to save from embarrassment the brother of one of the men from whose speeches he borrowed.

Unlike Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Biden is not an overstuffed empty suit whose sound bite is worse than his bark. The Biden approach has been to espouse "marital privacy," as if that had come under attack. Judge Bork patiently explained that no danger existed to the marital bedroom in a nutty Connecticut case that some Yale professors succeeded in having the court strike down.

Surely Mr. Biden — who is no dummy, as his own news conference showed — fully comprehended the nominee's complex criticism of the judicial creation of new, undefined, unlegislated "rights" of privacy. But the senator chose to play to the cameras and cling to his defense of America's bedrooms,



because he knows "privacy" has become the code synonym for abortion.

Both the blatant Kennedy sound-biting and the restrained Biden demagoguery are, in different styles, anti-intellectual. Fortunately, not all questioners were staring dazedly at the yahoos, demanding that Judge Bork promise to stick to precedent. In a display of the

Senate at work befitting the Constitution's bicentennial, Paul Simon, Robert Byrd and Arlen Specter used their own minds to joust with the nominee on great questions of judicial power. Nobody had to hand them little slips.

Not so Senator Kennedy. By resolution following his script calling for Judge Bork to be referred to as "Mr." Bork,

and by shrinking from mind-to-mind combat, Edward Kennedy revealed himself again to be one of T.S. Eliot's hollow men, gesture without motion.

What a week. The nominee's depth of intellect and quality of personal integrity was defined by the shortcomings of the leader of the opposition to him.

The New York Times

Messy Desk? Young Divinity  
And Science Both Approve

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Divinity (a.k.a. Victoria Will) will soon be seven, which philosophers call the age of reason. Fat lot philosophers know about young girls. I have shared a desk with one for several years, and she and I are wrestling with the intellectual problem of desktop tidiness.

This is a problem, because some after-

## MEANWHILE

noons after school we now sit across from each other at a huge old (new to me) "partners desk" with drawers on each side. The top, on which an F-15 could land, can hold a lot of clutter. Father favors tidiness. Daughter finds clutter congenial. And it turns out she is correct: Science proves that it is rational to have a messy desk.

In Discover magazine last year, Hugh Kenner, a professor of English at Johns Hopkins University and a confirmed advocate of chaos, wrote a spirited defense of the messy desk. Mr. Kenner considers tidiness not only evidence of an unattractive character ("clean-desksters measure their virtue with an eyedropper"), but also a practice invalidated by the 80-20 rule, a.k.a. Zipf's Law.

Mr. Kenner says: Consider my desk. I take a reference book from a shelf and, knowing I will refer to it again soon, I leave it on my desk for now. And these notes for the essay I'm writing — I turn to them frequently so I'll leave them here for now. Soon the "for nows" accumulate, and so does the stuff.

For Mr. Kenner, a messy desk is a matter of principle, not sloth. The principle is: What you need now you are apt to need again, and again. That is why the piling knife is left on the kitchen counter and the nutmeg grater is not.

The principle pops up all over the place, as in our use of words. Mr. Kenner says that we make more than 50 percent of our normal talk by recycling about 100 words.

Feel inarticulate? Cheer up. Shakespeare's works contain 29,066 different words, but 40 words make up 40 percent of the texts of his plays. James Joyce's "Ulysses" contains almost the same number of different words — 29,899 — but just 135 words make up half the text. We keep such words handy on our desktops, so to speak. They illustrate this principle: Most of every activity uses only a small fraction of available resources.

The common words, like piling knives, perform many functions. The rarely used words (Mr. Kenner's example: "colubritiform," meaning snake-shaped) can be defined in a few lines. But in the large Oxford English Dictionary, an all-purpose word like "set" requires an entry two-thirds the length of "Paradise Lost."

Like the clutter on a desk, such words are the ones we reach for frequently. The clutter on our desks is the stuff we srew there in accordance with (knowing or not) "the principle of least effort."

That was expounded in 1950 by George Zipf, a Harvard philologist. He established the rationality of the messy desk with this law: Frequency of use draws near to us the things that are frequently used, so some messes accumulate for good reasons.

Mr. Kenner says that intelligent secretaries have long known that files in heavy use should not be refilled — that 80 percent of the files, but the 80-20 rule actually inconveniences clutterologists because the 80-20 rule applies, in turn, to the active 20 percent.

That is, if you keep 1,000 files, of which 200 bear most duty, then 20 percent of the 200 — just 40 files — get most of the use, as do 8 of those 40, and 2 of those 8. Two files make for a tidy desk.

Victoria gets her way because her father thinks she is perfect in every way and is growing more so by day. Unfortunately, Victoria consents only to one application of the 80-20 rule to her 175,000 Crayolas, stencils and other instruments of the serious business of being seven.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Bork: Questions of Philosophy, but Also of Character

Thank you for printing the views of A.M. Rosenthal and William Safire on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court. Mr. Rosenthal's opinion column, "Bork: Grounds For Stomach-Deep Doubt" (Sept. 16), is directed to Judge Bork's judicial philosophy. But Mr. Safire, in the tradition of his former boss, Richard Nixon, directs a venomous personal attack against those who oppose the nomination (in "The Bork-Witch-Hunt Turns Nasty Still," Sept. 15).

The American Bar Association minority that opposed Judge Bork are, in Mr. Safire's words, a "Gang of Four" engaged in a "witch-hunt" to "impugn (Judge Bork's) integrity." Mr. Safire shockingly exposes one of the four as a civil rights activist. Such actions as theirs, he adds, are "clitist" and "unbecomingly."

Mr. Safire, like Mr. Nixon, does not accept the existence of minority opinions. They must be discarded and ground into the earth. If his friend, Judge Bork, shares that philosophy, I will be happy to make it a Gang of Five pinkie promise sympathizers opposed to the nomination.

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS,  
London.

Is it possible that the same public that forced one man to abandon his bid for the presidency because he appeared to be

conducting an adulterous relationship would countenance the naming to the U.S. Supreme Court of another man who acquiesced to what amounted to a coup d'état? I am referring to that dark day in October 1973 when Solicitor General Robert Bork fired Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox. Legally highly dubious. Ethically? Unquestionably not.

U.S. Supreme Court justices decide on laws of ethical importance to all Americans. The firing of Mr. Cox was a public and perfidious act for which its author must be held publicly accountable. The extramarital affairs of presidential candidates are private matters whose significance in terms of ability to govern justly is negligible. Better to have an adulterer in the White House than an accomplice to tyranny on the Supreme Court bench.

DORIS BAKER,  
Zurich.

As part of an increasingly shrill tirade, Anthony Lewis now chastises Judge Bork for his position on freedom of speech ("Free Speech: It's Bork vs. Tradition," Sept. 4). He states the judge's position to be that speech which advocates violation of the law is not deserving of First Amendment protection, thus placing himself in direct opposition to the Holmes-Brandeis philosophy.

Mr. Lewis goes on to say: "His argu-

ment that speech urging a 'violation of law' deserves no constitutional protection is equally divorced from the reality of American history. Martin Luther King Jr. urged Southern blacks to violate the unjust laws of segregation. They did, and they changed the country."

To put it gently, this statement is a classic example of disinformation.

What Dr. King urged Southern blacks to do was to violate criminal trespass and other laws that were patently unconstitutional. If Mr. Lewis had done his homework, he would have found that every person who violated a law at Dr. King's urging was ultimately executed because in each case the law in question was held by the courts to be unconstitutional. It is one thing to advocate the violation of a criminal law simply because one disagrees with the law's content; it is quite another to advocate violation of a law because of a legitimate feeling (ultimately validated by the courts) that the law is unconstitutional.

By failing to make a distinction between these two types of advocacy of law violation, Mr. Lewis does a serious disservice to both Dr. King and Judge Bork. Sometimes a subtle half-truth can be more insidious than an outright lie.

BILL LUPS P. PERCY,  
Emeritus Professor of Law,  
Tulane University Law School,  
New Orleans.

## Malaysia's Death Penalty

A Malaysian court's decision to condemn Lamine Fyfe Cohen to hang for drug trafficking and to sentence her son, Aaron Shilton, to life for possession of heroin (photo and story in Sept. 2 editions) is no less than a barbarous outrage of the most extreme proportions.

So-called "drug traffickers" have been executed by Malaysian authorities for possessing amounts of heroin that would barely support possession charges in many parts of the West.

Western nations must denounce such activity and take measures to preclude this atrocity. Travelers should voice their disgust by refusing to visit such countries.

I am not opposed to reasonable sanctions for the trafficking of narcotics, but I cannot but be outraged by this tragic and pointless slaughter.

PATRICK W. HUSTEAD,  
Venice.

## Victims and Perpetrators

In "U.S. Reported to Plan a PLO Closure" (Sept. 16, second edition only), you quoted Representative Jack Kemp as describing the decision to close the Washington office of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a victory in the fight to end terror. On the same page you reported yet another killing by the Israeli Army of a Palestinian youth dur-

ing a demonstration (are Israeli soldiers not required to fire warning shots?)

If Mr. Kemp were to make an objective analysis of Middle East terrorism over the past 40 years, he would have no choice but to call for the immediate closure of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Or does he consider that the massacre at Deir Yassin in 1948, the more recent massacres at the Sabra and Chatila camps following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the bombings of refugee camps, and other similar actions are moral because they were committed or permitted by Jews, not Arabs? It is attitudes like those of Representative Kemp that breed terrorism, not suppress it.

F.E. WHITE,  
Paris.

## A Borderline Case

Regarding "Fired Mayor Re-elected in Belgium" (July 30, second edition only): Your news report said that "the Four-ones" is a "cluster of villages near the Dutch border where most of the 4,000 inhabitants speak French." Actually, most of the inhabitants speak Dutch. They would prefer, nonetheless, to see their area returned to the French-speaking province of Limburg.

ROB LETTENS,  
Aase, Belgium.

# Look who gives you so much more of America.

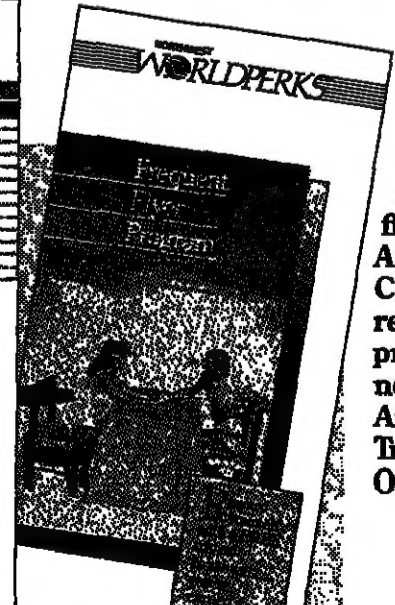
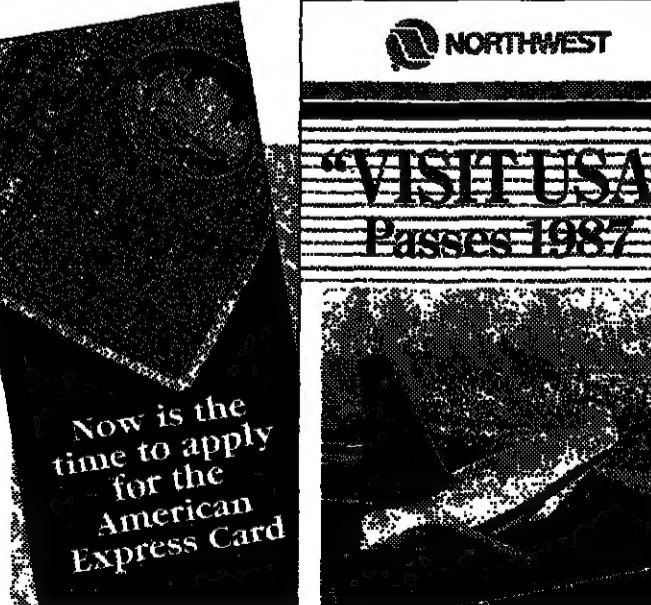


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## ARTS / LEISURE

A True Seeker  
And SaxophonistBy Mike Zwecin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Charles Lloyd was 10 years old he had this image of Bird as someone who could really fly through the air. He dreamed of flying off with Charlie Parker. He has "this notion of following in the steps of saints and sages."

Lloyd considers himself a Seeker. He just happens to play the saxophone from time to time. Turning 50, the first flower-child jazzman is surprised to find himself renewing this side of his nature.

Last week, en route from an ashram in the suburbs to Charles de Gaulle airport, he recalled the huge success of his first band — with the teenagers Keith Jarrett, piano, and Jack DeJohnette, drums — at the 1966 Antibes Festival: "Europe was magic. I'd had enough of a society in which Lenny Bernstein could jump onstage at the Five Spot and hug Ornette Coleman but if Ornette had tried to do that at Carnegie Hall he'd have been arrested."

The thought took him back to his childhood in Memphis: "I don't want to beat up old history, but the media barrage about Elvis and his

'shrine' at Graceland, people saying 'he was God for me,' is unreasonably garish. Because at the same time there's this rich musical heritage down there that somehow always gets ignored because of its patina."

Young Lloyd learned from Phineas Newborn, George Coleman and Booker Little who played their unpackaged outlaw music on Beale Street. By the age of 12, he was working with the bluesmen Johnny Ace, Bobby Blue Bland and Howlin' Wolf. "The older guys would gamble and party, then they would come out broke and be mad at me because I still had my \$4 pay. They would discourage me from being a musician. They told me 'forget this stuff.'"

His family was "Brahmin. My grandfather owned most of a county outside Memphis. He was all mixed up Irish, Cherokee and African. He instilled a sense of dignity into all of his children and sent every one of them to college. He never Uncle Tommed anybody."

Having developed "this funny interest in Bartók," Lloyd enrolled in the University of Southern California to study with the Bartók authority Halsey Stevens. This was 1956, Los Angeles was "another source spot." He played tenor sax with Charles Mingus, Ornette Coleman, Eric Dolphy and Charlie Haden, and clarinet with the USC symphony orchestra. After earning a master's degree, he replaced Dolphy — who had been hired by Mingus — with Chico Hamilton and moved to New York.

His quartet with Jarrett and DeJohnette was the first jazz band to play the Fillmore auditorium and their triumph in Leningrad was chronicled in Time magazine. By 1969, however, he began to feel that "the music had reached such a high



Charles Lloyd: Wanted to dive deeper.

place there was nowhere else for it to go." He bought a beach house in Malibu in which to seek.

"Playing Frisbee on the beach with Larry Hagman and Peter Fonda was nice but you can't really call it spiritual purification. And I never felt a sense of mission to join that club. If you're a true seeker, something happens to your balance. The material world's pull is not where it used to be. After a taste of status or wealth or sensual pleasure, all of that begins to seem like a swindle. I wanted to dive deeper."

Full-time deep-diving, however, requires a helping hand from the material world. He sold the Malibu house — which had cost him \$120,000 — for \$750,000 and moved up the coast to Big Sur where he "sat on a mountain and pulled metaphorical weeds for most of the '70s." Another Seeker, disguised as a hippy, became his "caretaker" after saying: "Let me help you get your trip together." He told Lloyd about Michel Pe-

trucci, a 17-year-old French pianist with a rare bone disease.

Petrucci is a big man in a small body. The bone disease which stunted his growth was a musical blessing. The fragile child was forced to invest his considerable energy totally in music. But it's more than practice.

Lloyd took him to be an omen: "When I saw and heard Michel, my life changed right there." The British critic Brian Case called Charles Lloyd's Petruciani-induced return to the world of jazz "one of the events of the '80s." They toured and recorded for two years. Petruciani went out on his own and earned a name. Lloyd returned to weed-pulling and deep-diving. Last month, five years later, seeking to get together once again, they broke in their new group in Switzerland and Austria. Lloyd folds his legs into the lotus position, extends his hands palms up and says: "I consider Michel to be an avatar. Playing music is something I didn't think I was going to do any more."

## Fashion Industry's Olympics

By Barbara Bright  
Reuters

PARIS — France, eager to hold onto its claim as the world's fashion mecca, staged a two-hour spectacular Saturday night that had as much in common with an Olympic Games opening as a fashion show.

On a 200-meter (about 650-foot) catwalk across the Trocadéro fountains at the Palais de Chaillot, 900 models paraded clothing from five continents, accompanied by fireworks, laser beam special effects, dancers, camels, Cadillac convertibles and rickshaws.

The 20-million-franc (\$3.3-million) event, called the second International Fashion Festival, was organized by the French designer Daniel Hechter, with the support of the French fashion industry. Jacques Moudier, whose French Federation of High Fashion and Ready-to-Wear snubbed Hechter's first show two years ago, suggested the Olympics connection, pointing out that the clothes were grouped by country, just as in an Olympics opening parade. It was the first time in recent memory that ready-to-wear and haute couture showed together, and that European, American, African and even Saudi Arabian designers have shared a platform.

Several thousand spectators watched the show from grandstands built on either side of the catwalk or standing under the Eiffel Tower across the Seine. The show's sponsors, who taped it for television, said they eventually expected 80 million viewers around the world.

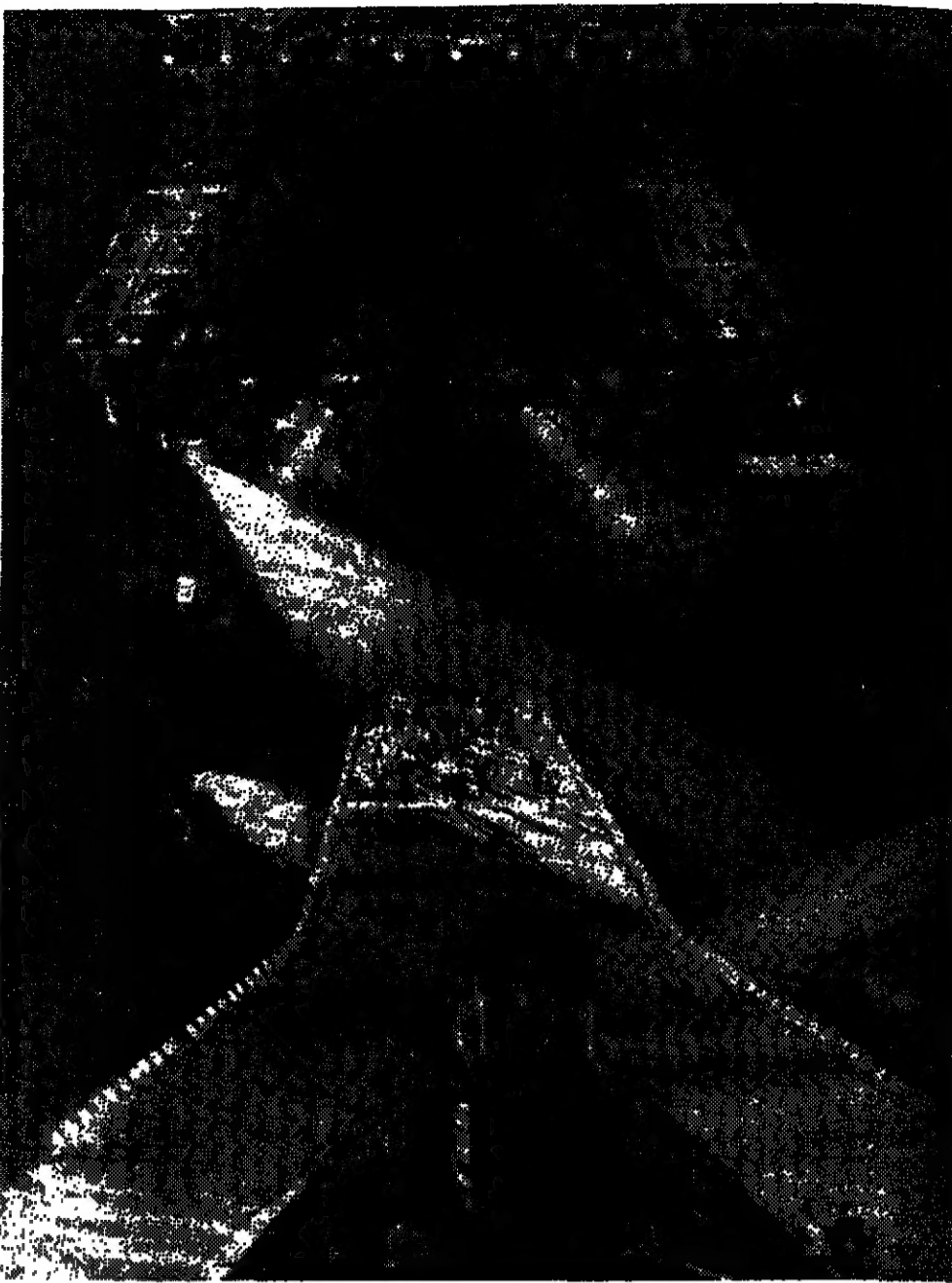
Senegal, Niger and Cameroon started the show in a swirl of blue, green, black and red robes, while desert scenes and a setting sun were flashed onto the 40-meter inflatable screen stretched between the two wings of the Palais de Chaillot.

Then fireworks and camels announced Saudi Arabia, which showed glittery evening wear.

China, in what show officials said was its first international fashion appearance, presented red coats over black sheath dresses worn with red stockings and shoes.

South Korea showed four coats over ski-skirted business suits, with two men pulling rickshaws following behind the smartly dressed women models.

Japan had flashy youthful clothes with short skirts, and Hong Kong emphasized sleek evening dresses in white or silver with feather trim.



Models parade down the 200-meter runway at Trocadéro.

The United States introduced its ready-to-wear fashions with Elvis Presley music, wheeling the models up to the stage in fish-tailed Cadillac convertibles. A second group presented high fashion designs by Oscar de la Renta, Bill Blass, Donna Karan, Perry Ellis and Ralph Lauren, among others.

West German models, wearing loden green, red and beige, marched in military step, while those from Greece, clad in blue and white, stopped at the catwalk's

mid-point to do a Greek dance and throw flowers to the audience.

The Soviet Union, another first-time participant for an international fashion event, showed red coats and capes.

Italy had a small contingent that included clothes from Romeo Gigli, Jenny, Enrico Coveri and Byblos. Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Australia and the Canadian province of Quebec also showed collections.

The third quarter of the extravaganza was devoted to French haute couture, furs, jewelry, and men's and women's ready-to-wear. The finale, with jets of water from the Trocadéro fountains shooting alongside the catwalk, included high fashion gowns and evening wear from 19 top French designers.

At this point a clear distinction was made: The ready-to-wear models entered on an old Parisian platform bus, while haute couture rode in limousines.

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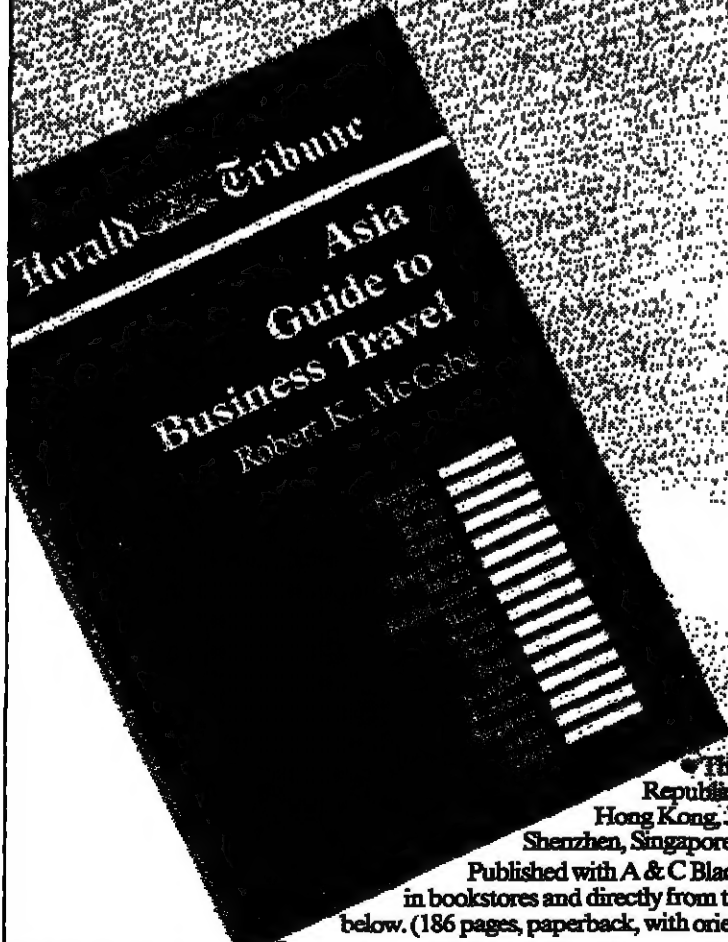
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Algonquin Hotel  
Becomes LandmarkBy Susan Heller Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Algonquin Hotel, where literary figures of the 1920s held court at the Round Table, has attained landmark status. The Landmarks Preservation Commission voted unanimously last week to designate the famous establishment at 59 West 44th Street.

The Algonquin owes its new honor more to its history as the watering hole for writers and actors than to its architecture. Designed by Goldwyn Starret, it has a red brick Renaissance facade with three vertical rows of black, cast-iron windows.

"The Algonquin Hotel played a significant role in the literary history of the city," noted Gene A. Norman, the Landmarks Commission's chairman.

"It's such an honor," said Andrew Noble, the hotel's new general manager. "We're in excellent company."

The hotel is the fourth landmark on its block, the others being the New York Yacht Club, the Bar Association of the City of New York and the Harvard Club.

The hotel is owned by Caesar Park Hotels, a subsidiary of Aoki Corp. of Tokyo, which bought it in June. Since it opened in 1902, the 200-room hotel has had two other owners.

One, Frank Case, catered to the writers from the nearby New Yorker and other publications, enabling them to form the celebrated Round Table, which met there weekly in the Oak Room. Among its regulars were Robert Benchley, Harold Ross and Dorothy Parker.

The second owner, Ben Bodine, bought the hotel in 1946. He once said that he would sell it the day the hotel needed self-service elevators.

He need not have worried. The same two creaky old elevators still work, although Harry Celentano, who ran one 40 years ago has graduated to the newstand. In between, he was a bellhop for the likes of Harpo Marx.

"I checked Harpo in," Celentano recalled. "He had his harp in a big crate, and we had a tough time getting it into the elevator."

Guests would complain when Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe kept them up composing songs for their new musical, "My Fair Lady."

"And Charles Laughton used to rehearse upstairs," Celentano said.

In more recent years, the hotel continued to percolate with writers, actors and even politicians.

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## Airport Architecture

## Great Train Sheds Inspire Terminal

A high-tech tent pitched on an airfield.

By Paul Goldberger

CHICAGO — The process of getting people in and out of airplanes has generally been viewed as antithetical to the making of architecture — not by architects themselves, but by the airline executives and airport authorities who make most of the decisions about what airports actually look like.

They tend to subscribe to the view that efficiency is all passengers want, and that it is best provided by bleak, banal buildings that are about as uplifting as the average subway station.

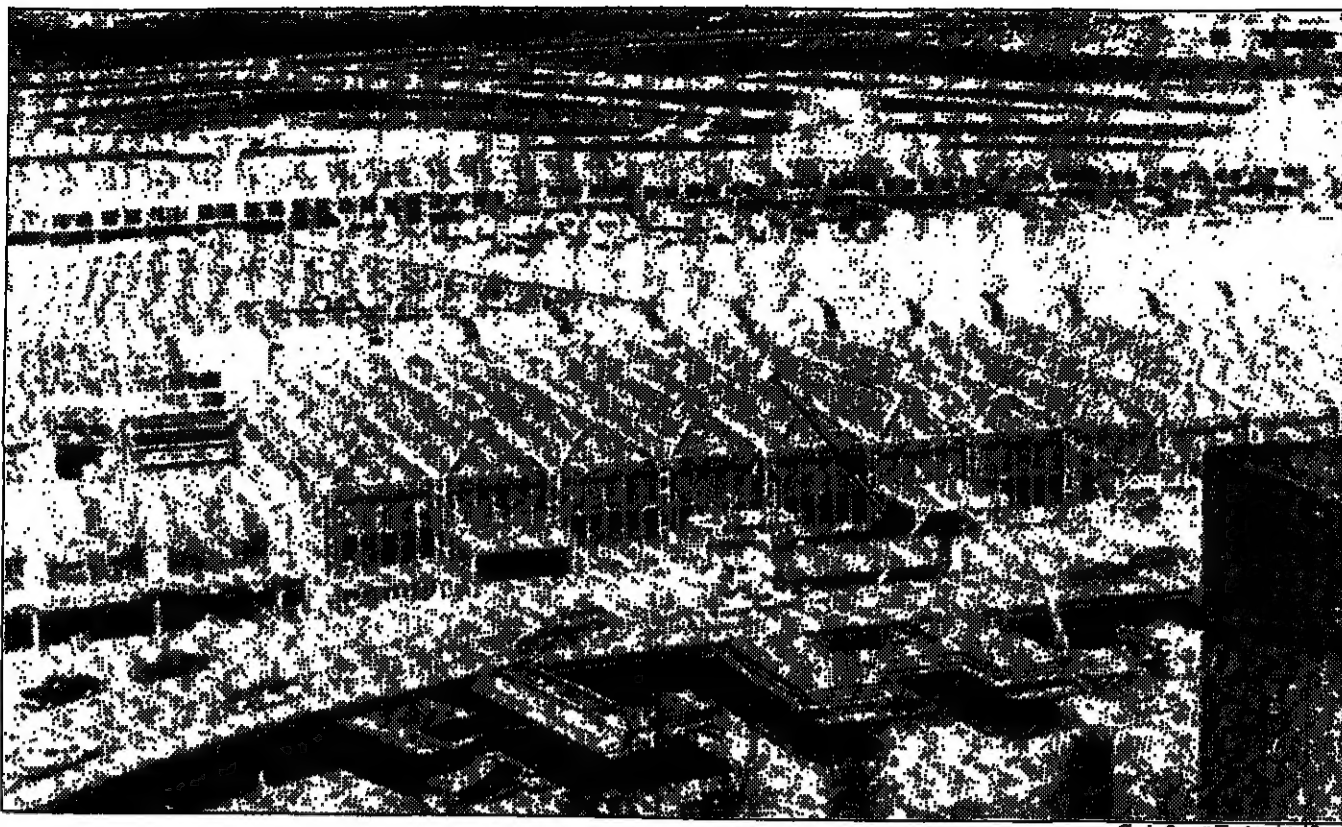
There have been a few attempts to do better — most notably, Eero Saarinen's designs for Dulles Airport in Washington and the TWA terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York — but by and large, the design of airports has been one of the low points of American architecture.

Not so in Chicago, where United Airlines in August opened a \$300 million terminal at O'Hare Airport by the architectural firm of Murphy-Jahn. It is unquestionably the most ambitious effort at airport architecture since Saarinen. It is a sprawling complex of glass and white-painted steel that brings a sense of crisp, tensile energy to the experience of beginning or ending a flight.

Although the older sections of O'Hare, designed by Murphy-Jahn's predecessor firm, C.F. Murphy Associates, are actually less offensive architecturally than most airports, O'Hare's surging crowds and dreary, endless corridors have properly made it one of the more despised airline terminals in the Western hemisphere.

That there could be a part of O'Hare actually worth liking is the first surprise to this new building. The second is the splendid sense of light, and of lightness, given how immense the new terminal is. The structure covers 20 acres (8 hectares), and its concourses stretch for more than 1,500 feet (458 meters). But the building is awash with natural light, and its exposed, white-painted steel frame makes it seem almost weightless.

The building is a high-tech tent pitched on an airfield. It consists of three parts, all parallel to the airport's entry road. There is a 900-foot-long ticketing pavilion in the front; a longer concourse with 14 gates just behind the ticketing area, and a second concourse, with 28 gates



United's new terminal in Chicago. A concourse, right, is barrel-vaulted with steel and glass.

— 815 feet out into the airfield — connected to the first concourse by a spectacular underground tunnel.

The concourses are barrel-vaulted in shape, and it is in these two long, rounded forms, rather than in the front ticketing pavilion, that the structure soars.

Helmut Jahn, the architect in charge of the design, was clearly thinking of the great 19th-century structures of steel and glass here — the curving steel beams, supporting rounded walls and ceilings of both clear and geometrically patterned translucent glass, pay an honorable homage to the classic train sheds, with a nod in the direction of the Crystal Palace.

Given how wretched most airports are, and how glorious most 19th-century train stations were, there is a pleasing irony to the fact that our era's most ambitious work of airport architecture should look to the train station for inspiration, at least so far as the appearance of its structure is concerned.

The United terminal does not look back literally, of course. This is a building rich in the technological advances of our time, and its sleek appearance and layout assure that it could hardly be mistaken for anything old. But

the high-tech aesthetic of today has always owed a debt to the train sheds of the 19th century, and that debt is acknowledged with particular grace in this building's exhilarating form.

The layout was dictated by airline officials, not by the architect, which is probably just as well. The last time the architect of an airport, with serious architectural ambitions was permitted to determine the whole plan of organization, the result was the cumbersome system of loading vehicles that Eero Saarinen created for Dulles.

The United building merges the airline's own functional system with Jahn's aesthetic and structural sensibility, and it is for the most part a happy combination. The airline decided that the concourses containing gates and waiting areas were to be placed parallel to the airport roadway, assuring that at least the gates in the first concourse would be only a short walk from the terminal. Given that the trek to some of the gates in the older O'Hare terminal feels like walking to Detroit, this is no small boon.

According to the airline, the average walk to the gates in the new terminal is still shorter

than in the old, even though the majority of the gates are in the second concourse, which is set out in the airfield. But whether the walk is shorter or not, it is considerably more pleasant than at the old O'Hare. The high, rounded ceilings of these concourses, their natural light and the vista of a rhythm of curving steel beams punctuated by round holes is splendid.

The underground tunnel that connects the near and far concourses is not filled with advertising, as at some airports, or so dull that visitors who do not drop from fatigue are likely to drop from boredom.

This 800-foot passage is an almost Disneyesque experience in sensory inventiveness: a tunnel of sound and light. The walls are of panels of glass, set in undulating curves and lighted in the colors of the spectrum. On the ceiling, running the full length, is a neon light sculpture by Michael Hayden that expands on the themes set in Jahn's colorful walls; a computerized sound track by William Kraft has been recorded to add music to the experience.

The lighted tubes of the sculpture dim and brighten as you pass under on moving sidewalks. It could all be excessive, and more than



a little silly; it is actually enormous fun and visually spectacular.

The terminal, which United calls the "Terminal for Tomorrow," is not without its flaws. The most publicized has been a problem of reflected glare from portions of the glass roof to the air controllers' tower, a danger that computer calculations were supposed to have prevented but did not. As a result, key panels of glass are being covered in wax as a temporary measure to reduce glare; they will later be treated with acid.

There are some functional problems for travelers, too. The seating at each gate area,

which was designed by Murphy-Jahn for this building, is only moderately comfortable.

The seating was United's preference; another problem was Jahn's. The floors of all of the concourse areas except the gates themselves are covered in terrazzo, a material that, while handsome and durable, is hard indeed on the feet. It matters little when the distances are short, but it is a long walk to some of the far gates, and I am not sure that the joys of this light, airy structure will be sufficient to distract travelers from the aches that may develop in their feet.

© The New York Times

## It's a Buyer's Market for Frills, but Clogged Airports Are No Bargain

Continued from page 9

has plans to extend facilities for its Vista Club members to include awards and bonus points.

Car rental is another buyer's market in which firms like Hertz and Avis have turned to high tech in order to woo the business traveler. You can now phone in a number which allows rental agreements to be printed out in advance. All you need to produce is your driving license. Avis has introduced an automatic system in some locations. Simply by inserting your charge card into a terminal before your flight leaves, you can check your reservation, choose the car you want and get a print-out showing where it is in the parking lot.

Returning the car is just as easy.

You punch in the vehicle number, mileage and fuel gauge reading into the terminal and receive a detailed record of the transaction. Hertz offers computerized driving instructions in eight languages at all major European airports and rents portable cellular phones to "business car" customers.

Many firms market a business package with unlimited mileage and no hidden extras. For example, Budget has a Business Traveler Program at most major cities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa; Europcar Plus is available in Europe and the Middle East for top-of-the-range cars; Hertz has its Business Class tariff with a free "rent it here, leave it there" service at major cities in Europe, discounts with certain hotels and the chance to participate in Passport to Leisure, a bonus points pro-

gram with free rentals throughout Europe. Avis has a European Business Class (minimum one-day rental for "Group C" cars, such as a Ford Sierra and upward).

As with hotels, few seasoned travelers pay the walk-in rate when they rent a car. You should be able to get a discount of 15 percent to 30 percent; more, perhaps, as part of a corporate or fly-drive arrangement.

The travel market is so complex that a growing number of companies recognize the need for in-house professionals to help establish and monitor travel policy and monitor expenditure against budget. This is hardly surprising, when, according to the American Express 1984-1985 "Survey of Business Travel," travel and entertainment is the third largest controllable expense after salaries and

data processing, representing about 10 percent of total costs.

(Business travel is big business. AMEX estimates it to be worth \$310 billion worldwide and \$24 billion in Europe. Air travel amounts to around 38 percent of the total.)

THE role of the travel agent has evolved over the last 10 years from that of a simple order-taker to professional consultant. Competition in the business travel market is so intense that agents woo corporate clients with cost-saving services and management information reports and routinely give rebates or kickbacks of 2 percent to 3 percent.

A good agent can save a client money by hunting through the bulk purchase of hotel rooms and airline tickets. He can search through the jungle of airline fare structures for the best deal, sometimes by manipulating anomalies in IATA rules or by exploiting promotional fares on a frequently traveled route.

An emerging issue is the domi-

nation of the travel service market by airline computerized reservations systems (CRS), which not only display airline schedules and fares but other services (railroads and ships, hotels and car rental firms).

CRSs are a powerful marketing tool and a major source of revenue for airlines that charge others a hefty fee for each ticket booked on its system.

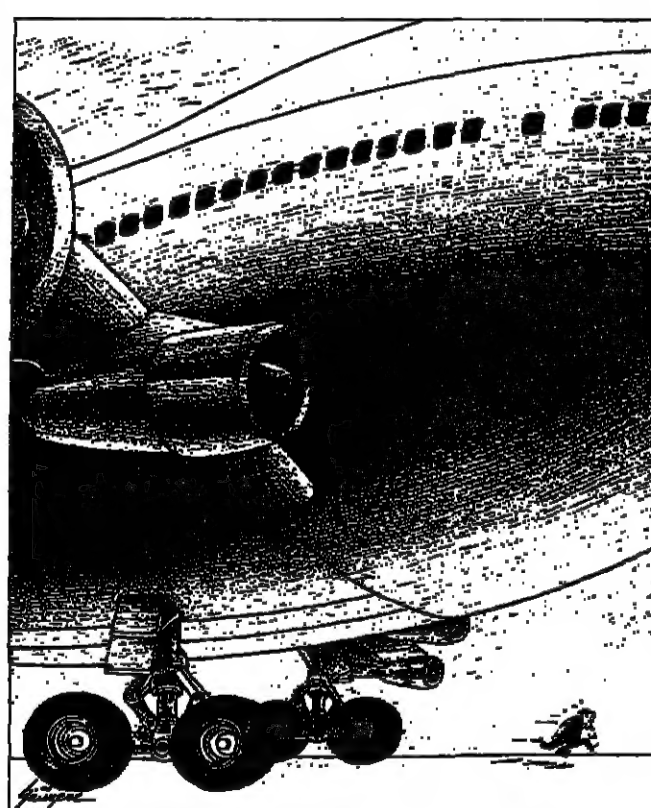
Battle is being joined between the giant U.S. CRS systems, such as American Airlines' SABRE and United's APOLLO, and recently formed consortia in Europe, AMADEUS (Air France, Lufthansa, Iberia and SAS) and GALILEO (British Airways, KLM and Swissair). SABRE and APOLLO collectively account for 75 percent to 80 percent of all ticket sales in the United States and are exclusively installed in about 70 percent of travel agents.

The question that the business traveler will have to consider is how much bias is built into these systems. How is he to know if the best choice of itinerary or fare is not shown? It all comes down to the issue of choice.

But the key issue is how much choice will the business traveler have to pick the best airline for the route he wants to travel at the best fare?

In Europe's tightly regulated skies, the state-dominated airlines have been competing with frills rather than price breaks. Business class originated about 10 years ago with the concomitant demise of first class on most short-haul routes (today, only Swissair, Lufthansa, Iberia and Austrian offer first class within Europe). The idea was to reward the full-fare business traveler with a separate cabin away from the boi polloi and a more distinctive service, such as more cabin attendants, free champagne, priority check-in, advance seat reservation and executive lounge.

But in Europe, business class in most airlines is nothing more than



Jean Pierre Gaudin

a curtained-off section of an economy cabin (Air France is an honorable exception) with the same seat pitch and configuration. And for this you often pay a surcharge of up to 10 percent on the normal economy fare.

But as forces finally gather in Europe for what may prove to be a watershed year in airline liberalization, independent airlines, such as British Midland, British Caledonian, Virgin Atlantic, Ryanair and some charter airlines, such as Air Europe, which is starting scheduled services, are leading a breakthrough to lower fares for business travelers. They are challenging the monopoly of the state-dominated carriers on the more liberal routes, such as between Britain, Ireland and the Nether-

lands, Belgium and West Germany in some cases.

They offer innovative fares with fewer or no restrictions to a wider choice of airports. For example, Virgin Atlantic flies a one-class daily service between Gatwick and Maastricht in the southeast of the Netherlands, a business route of its own with close links to Düsseldorf, Eindhoven and Cologne. Ryanair and its sister airline, London European, are pioneering 17 routes into Europe from five points in Ireland using Luton, a small airport northwest of London, as their main hub.

Regional airlines, such as Switzerland's Crossair, are forging new business routes. Crossair, for example, offers an almost customized business service with frequent

flights between small airports, such as Bern, Lugano and Strasbourg as well as to major airports like Brussels and Frankfurt.

Small, high-tech aircraft, from the 33-seat Saab-Fairchild turboprop to the 104-seat BAC 111-300 jet, serving small airports as well as large, will open new horizons of convenience and comfort for the business traveler. Let's leave the congested megaports to the tourists. Who knows, they might even improve.

AN EXCITING prospect is the opening on Oct. 26 of the London City Airport, which is a 20-minute taxi ride from the City and allows check-in times of about 10 minutes. Services will be initially operated by Brymon Airways and Eurocity Express, with 44-seat Dash 7 turboprops with an executive-class configuration. There will be frequent daily flights to Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels. Brymon plans to fly to Frankfurt and Düsseldorf later this year.

"We believe we can cut an hour off the journey time to Paris from the center of London. Our passengers will be landing at Charles de Gaulle before they would take off from Heathrow or Gatwick," said Charles Smart, chairman of Brymon Airways.

Bankers could arrive on morning flights before their counterparts in the City have had time to furl their umbrellas. Both airlines predict that a maximum of 200 to 300 travelers will use the terminal at any one time.

The Stolport, as it is called for short take-off and landing airport, is a seminal idea that may have a cascade effect. Similar stolports may ultimately be built in Amsterdam, Paris and Zurich.

For my money, small is beautiful in business travel.

ROGER COLLIS writes the *Frequent Traveler* column for the *International Herald Tribune*.

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## Health Advice ■ New Accommodation

# The Disease Factor: Going Beyond Official Guidelines

By Ronald Katz

**L**ONDON — If you are traveling to Pakistan from an "infected area," you have to present a cholera vaccination certificate to Pakistani officials on arrival. If you are headed for Senegal, you must be immunized against yellow fever unless you are under 12 months old.

This information can be gleaned from the booklet "Vaccination Certification Requirements and Health Advice for International Travel" that is put out by the World Health Organization (WHO). It gives a country-by-country rundown on the health documentation needed to cross borders.

But the WHO booklet and other government-sponsored advice sheets for travelers tend to be long on information about official health requirements and short on practical tips about how to keep from getting sick on trips.

"The official requirements have little to do with the health of the individual traveler," cautioned Dr. Richard Dawood. "They were set up to protect countries from imported diseases and not to protect you."

Dr. Dawood, a physician at London's University College Hospital, should know. His book, "Traveller's Health," now into its third printing, provides advice from 43 specialists on how to prevent and treat traveler's maladies ranging from blisters to viral hepatitis. The secret is on prevention. "If you have to discuss treatment, that's already a sign of failure," he said.

Dr. Dawood's quarrel with the travel health information doled out by public bodies is that it is simplistic and incomplete.

"The WHO operates by consensus and only reports what individual countries allow it to," Dr. Dawood noted. "Some countries are sensitive about reporting health problems—witness the underreporting of AIDS in east and central Africa, for example—while others don't have the manpower to fight diseases, much less to report them to the authorities."

He cited the example of India, which requires travelers entering the country to present cholera and yellow fever certificates in certain cases. "That's not enough," he said. "I would also recommend the typhoid and hepatitis-B vaccines, and I could make a strong case for the rabies HDCSV vaccine, as well as for the vaccine against Japanese encephalitis if you're headed for rural areas."

His book contains an appendix estimating disease risks by geographical region, part of it culled from assessments made by doctors of tropical medicine in those regions. Some of the appraisals vary strongly with official recommendations. Before entering Colombia, for example, the WHO recom-

mends the perennial yellow fever vaccination if you are visiting certain areas and cautions against malaria risk in regions under 800 meters (2,616 feet) in altitude.

"Traveller's Health," by contrast, lists a high risk of typhoid, shigellosis, amoebiasis, dengue and hookworm in its assessment of risks in the same country.

Dr. Dawood conceded that a regional approach has its limitations. That is why his book gives more than advice about vaccinations, which attack only a limited part of the problem, and is more than a list of dos and don'ts.

"If you tell someone not to drink the water and to be careful what he eats, that's not good enough. You have to inform him how to purify water when he has nothing else to drink and to educate him about the fundamental principles of hygienic food preparation," Dr. Dawood insisted.

He recommends four drops of tincture of iodine solution per liter of water as an effective purifier and insists that the most important point to remember about food preparation is that you should not eat prepared food in certain countries unless you are sure it has been freshly cooked. "The longer the food sits around, the more chance it has of picking up bacteria," he said, "particularly in hot, humid climates where bacteria multiplies rapidly."

Dr. Dawood's book assumes that the traveler will ultimately have to look after himself. That can be tough for the business traveler, who may travel at the last minute and leave little time for immunizations to take effect or who may assume that, because he is staying in a five-star hotel, he will be protected.

"Expensive hotels offer no absolute guarantee of safety from poor hygiene," said Dr. Dawood, who advises the doubtful traveler to check out the kitchen for flies and to take other precautions, such as carrying a sharp knife to eat fruit he has peeled himself.

One delicate problem for the business traveler is how to refuse food diplomatically if it is served to him by an important client and if he suspects that it has been carelessly prepared. Dr. Dawood advises not to relax standards of food hygiene under any circumstances.

But if you are boxed in, he has other tips. It is better to eat a small amount on an empty stomach than a large helping on a full stomach; your gastric acids do offer some protection. And if you are forced to eat a questionable salad, dress it liberally with vinegar or lemon juice.

As "Traveller's Health" takes you through the catalogue of diseases spread by food, drink, poor hygiene, human contact, insects and animal bites, you may conclude you would be better off staying at home.

"That's not at all the aim,"

## A Survival Kit

Dr. Richard Dawood suggests that travelers heading for high-risk destinations should carry, at a minimum, the following items (generic names are listed first, trade names are in parentheses):

• **Anti-insect remedies.** For prevention: a chemical insect repellent containing diethyltoluamide (commonly known as "deet" or DET). For treatment: antihistamines such as terfenadine (Teldane, Triludan, or Seldane) to treat insect bites.

• **Anti-diarrheal agents.** For prevention: loperamide (Arret, Imodium). For treatment: salt sachets to prevent dehydration.

• **Anti-malarial agents.** For prevention: depends on your destination and your medical history; travelers are advised to seek expert advice from malaria information services in their home countries. Some choices: chloroquine and/or proguanil (Paludrine). For treatment: quinine sulphate, 325mg tablets.

• **Travel sickness remedies.** Either cinnarizine (Sturgenon) or Transderm-Scop.

• **Sleeping Tablets.** Temazepam (Euhypnos, Normison, Restoril) in doses of 10mg.

• **Sunscreen lotion.** Either absorbent or reflective preparations will do, but travelers having sensitive skin should take along lotions with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 12.

• **Water Purifiers.** Tincture of iodine containing 2 percent iodine. It can also be used for treating cuts.

• **Medical supplies.** Stericaps and similar adhesive tapes for holding together edges of a clean gaping wound if medical care cannot be found.

Several spare needles and syringes in the event of inoculations or transfusions are required in countries with suspect sterilization procedures. (These can also be used for dental anaesthetics.)

laughed Dr. Dawood, an avid traveler who has visited more than 60 countries. "It's to give you a commonsense approach to overcome the avoidable hazards that could spoil your trip."

But if you are still worried, the book even has a name for your anxiety: "parastipphobia," defined as "excessive worry about catching exotic or wormy diseases in the tropics."

"Traveller's Health" by Dr. Richard Dawood is published by Oxford University Press, 498 pages. Price £6.95 A U.S. version, entitled "How to Stay Healthy Abroad," will be published by Viking Press in January.

RONALD KATZ is a free-lance business journalist based in England.

# All-Suite Hotels Move Into Australia

By Michael Richardson

**M**ELBOURNE — Following a trend in the United States, hoteliers and property developers in Australia are paying increasing attention to the needs of travelers who make extended visits for business or pleasure, sometimes with families in tow.

In the United States, standard hotel expansion has slowed to about 7 percent a year, while construction of more spacious, self-contained accommodation is surging at a rate of 35 percent a year. Major American chains such as Hilton, Marriott and Sheraton have been diversifying into all-suite hotels. The world's largest hotel chain, Holiday Corp., has three all-suite groups as subsidiaries — Embassy Suites, Residence Inns and Hampton Inn.

In Australia, a number of entrepreneurs are convinced that there is a large niche to be filled in the travel trade by all-suite hotels and serviced apartments, studios and condominiums.

Robert M. Palmer, managing director of Melbourne-based Oakford Properties Pty. Ltd., said that many business travelers from within Australia and overseas, particularly those on extended stay, wanted accommodation that was "more like home than a hotel."

Oakford, with more than 200 serviced-apartments in Melbourne and nearly 50 in Sydney, has emerged as one of Australia's largest all-suite operators. Typical all-suites include a modern kitchen, a living room with an adjacent dining area, which business travelers can use as an office or for entertainment, and up to three bedrooms with bathrooms attached.

Becka Rowland-Buckley, her husband and young son were transferred from the United States to Melbourne and moved into self-contained accommodation to avoid the expense of a long-term stay in a standard hotel and the

They are 'more like home than a hotel.'

strain of cramped quarters while they looked for a home.

"Unlike a hotel," said Mrs. Rowland-Buckley, "I found the apartment useful because I could cook our own meals and keep some normality in our family life." They stayed at an Oakford apartment for six weeks and for 135 Australian dollars (\$99) a day had two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a living room, dining room, kitchen and separate laundry.

Expansion for Oakford and other companies in the same field has been rapid in the past few years. A recent report on serviced apartments by Horwath & Horwath, an international management consultant group, found that, in Melbourne, 15 out of 16 properties surveyed had opened their doors in the past four years.

In Sydney, the report said, the serviced-apartment segment of the accommodation industry "currently is the major source of demand." All-suite units presently account for about 3 percent of Australia's hotel sector, but their share is growing fast.

Mr. Palmer said part of the appeal of this type of accommodation was that a two-bedroom luxury apartment cost about the same as a standard hotel bedroom with bathroom, and only half the cost of a standard hotel suite.

Oakford prides itself on the elegance of the furnishing and fabrics in its apartments, many of which have access to gardens, tennis courts and swimming pools.

In Brisbane, Greg Holmes, general manager of Fradella Services Pty. Ltd., another all-suite operator, commented: "We're offering people a lot more for a lot less."

All-suite owners can provide more room at relatively lower cost compared to standard hotels because their overheads are substantially less. Hotels in Australia, a high-wage country, find that profits are pared by labor costs, particularly for large restaurant, bar and cleaning staffs.

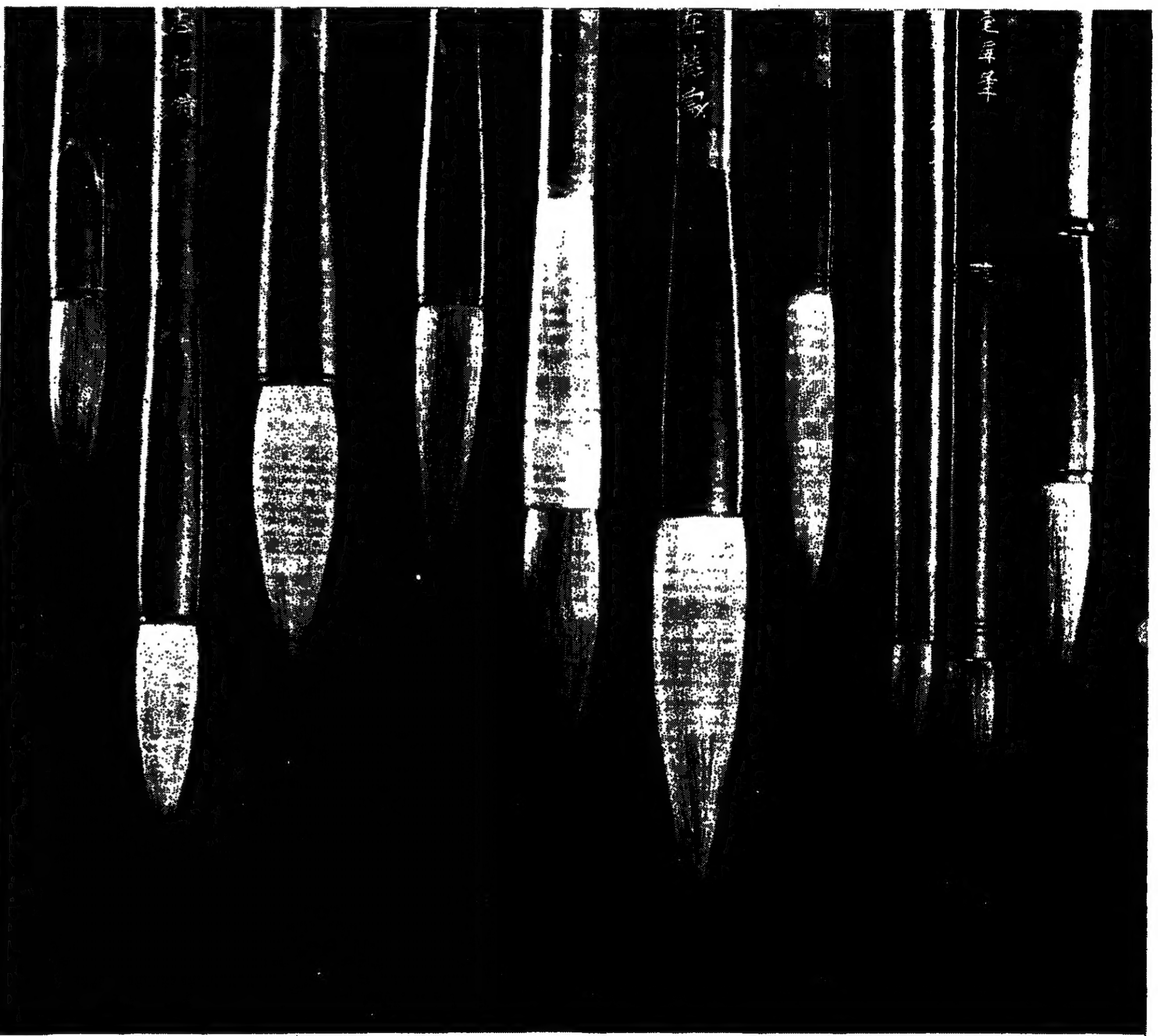
Mr. Holmes said that about 70 percent of his business came from corporate clients. Mr. Palmer said that 90 percent of Oakford's guests were business travelers.

Oakford, a privately owned venture, wants to raise money for expansion by floating shares on the Australian Stock Exchange in November and by attracting Japanese, U.S. and local venture capital. Mr. Palmer said Oakford planned to have more than 2,000 all-suite units in hotels and smaller apartment buildings in major cities in Australia and New Zealand by 1990.

Its present units are on the fringe, or close to, the Melbourne and Sydney business districts. The company plans to begin construction later this year of an all-suite hotel in the heart of Melbourne with facilities designed especially for corporate travelers.

The 12-story hotel will have 125 suites, each with between one and three bedrooms. There will be a club for visiting Japanese businessmen, with a Japanese restaurant and bar. The building will also have offices, business and convention facilities, a Western restaurant and a "New York delicatessen" providing either take-away food or groceries for long-staying guests who wish to cater for themselves.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the Southeast Asian correspondent for the International Herald Tribune and is based in Singapore.



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## Safety ■ Services

# A First-Class Hotel May Not Be Up to First-Class Security

By Sharon Warren Walsh

WASHINGTON — It is sometimes difficult for Robert A. Hogan to persuade the sophisticated employees of Bankers Trust Co. who travel abroad frequently that hotel security is something they should be concerned about in first-class hotels in world capitals.

Mr. Hogan, vice president of security services for the bank, has a litany of incidents, from the murder of a young banker at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and the fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Puerto Rico to terrorist incidents involving businessmen, to illustrate his point.

In the three major areas of concern about safety — fire, criminal attack and terrorism — business travelers who stay in good hotels are no worse off traveling abroad than traveling in the United States, according to security experts.

Yet, these same experts acknowledge that hotel security needs vary widely from city to city, particularly in the top category of concern now — theft or other criminal acts. "Rio is different from Zurich," said Mr. Hogan. "In Rio, we ask them to travel only in cars arranged by hotels and remind them that areas where there are tourist attractions are very dangerous."

Mr. Hogan advises employees of the bank on thousands of trips each year. He

said that when they are traveling to cities such as São Paulo, Bogotá, Seoul and Panama City, he makes sure that they are familiar with the city's problem areas and briefs them on crime and terrorism.

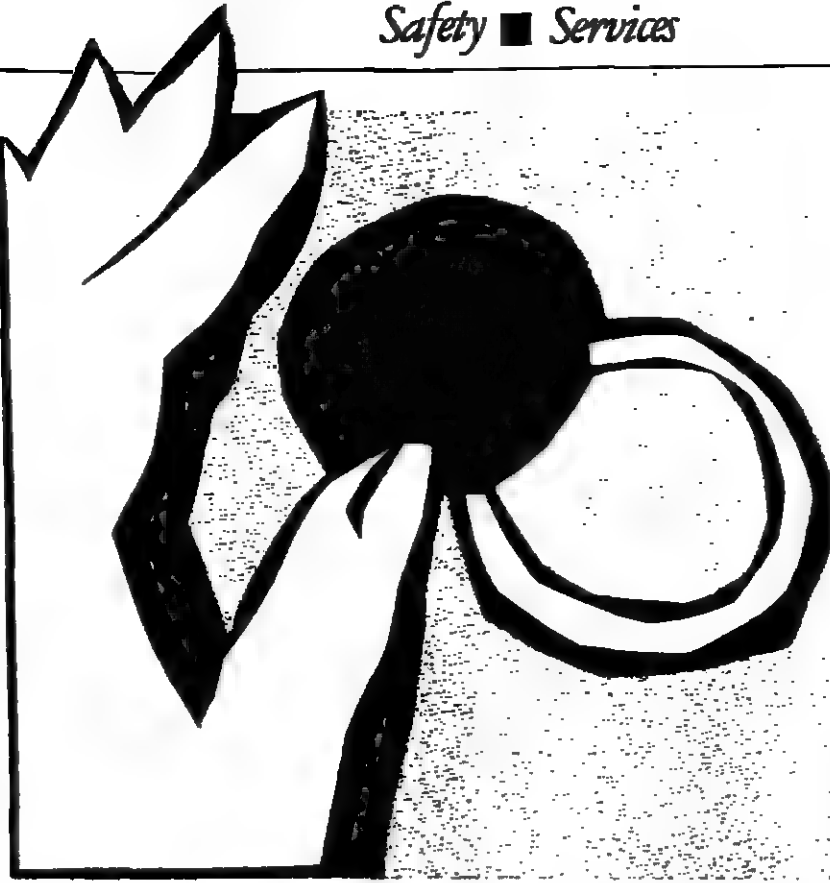
And, while concern about international terrorist incidents has abated somewhat in the last year, there still are a number of places where terrorist risks are high. Bankers Trust employees no longer travel to Lima, for example, because of high crime and terrorist incidents.

"Even though the business traveler may not be the target of the incident, he may be in the wrong place at the wrong time," Mr. Hogan said.

A security consultant, Jerry Hoffman, president of ASI International, recently returned to the United States after a nine-city international tour with the Philadelphia Orchestra. He emphasized that in Salzburg, several hotels had virtually no security programs. But then, they did not need them because the environment was comparatively safe.

In Amsterdam, however, which has a high crime rate, hotel security programs were much more in evidence. In one Amsterdam hotel, computerized cards were used for access to elevators, as well as to rooms. Mr. Hoffman said, to make it difficult for nonguests to gain access.

Key systems are a major concern for business travelers, according to security experts. They said that the keys that identify



Honey Dugger/The New York Times

the hotel room number were the least safe. Many European hotels have not yet switched to computer-coded keys that do not identify the room number or floor.

Guests also should make sure that the front desk staff does not just give out room keys on request without finding out whether the person is registered in that room, experts said.

Once business travelers are in a hotel room, the quest for safety is not over. "You're very isolated in a hotel room," said Mr. Hogan. "Never open the door unless you know who's there."

To that end, Anthony G. Marshall, dean of the school of hospitality management at Florida International University in Miami, recommends that travelers do not stay in a hotel that does not have a peephole in the door. If someone identifies himself as a hotel employee, the guest should call the front desk to be sure someone was sent up.

In addition, guests should not be lured into a false sense of security if there is a door chain, which can easily be broken by a well-placed kick, several consultants said.

Fire safety is one area where many U.S. hotels are ahead of hotels in other countries, officials said. A number of disastrous hotel fires in the United States, including the MGM Grand Hotel fire in Las Vegas in 1980, have pushed U.S. hoteliers to improve fire detection and alarms.

But in other countries, travelers should ask what kind of smoke and fire detection system the hotel has. While few international hotels have sprinkler systems, they should at least have smoke detectors. And guests should find out what the nature of the alarm system is since it varies widely, with some countries using bells, some horns, some a siren-type noise.

Travelers should check for fire instructions and evacuation plans in any hotel room, but in Third World countries they should go even further.

"Whatever codes are in place at hotels in those countries are sometimes so weak they're ineffective," said Mr. Hogan. He urges travelers to find two exits when they check into a hotel, take time to walk to them and actually open the door. Because signs are often poorly placed and because fire often means no electricity, it is best to know ahead of time how to get to the exit door and what is behind it, he said.

Many U.S. business travelers prefer international hotels that bear the name of a U.S. chain they are familiar with, according to experts, who said the assumption is that they maintain the same safety standards as their U.S. counterparts.

One trend in U.S.-based hotels that has not caught on in other countries is the concept of a special wing or floor for women business travelers.

"I have not seen anything like that in Europe, nor do I think we will," said Mr. Hoffman. He said that women traveling abroad usually do not show any more concern for their personal safety than men.

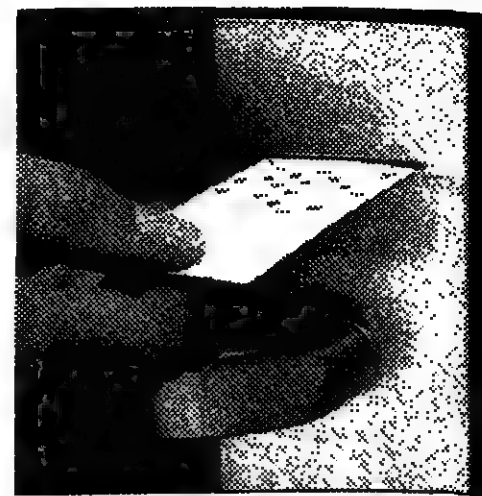
There are important aspects of safe travel that business people can learn from Europeans, Mr. Hoffman said. One is to report people loitering to hotel security personnel, something Europeans do quickly and often.

The other is to be wary of children in groups or women with children begging near hotels or tourist areas. "You'll lose everything you've got," he said.

SHARON WARREN WALSH is a financial reporter for The Washington Post who covers the service industries.

# High-Tech Lodgings Groomed To Remember a Guest's Needs

The new amenities also help hotels to cut costs.



Welcome to a computerized room.

NEW YORK — In some hotels, guests can now use a credit card to unlock the door of their room electronically. Once inside, they can program the television set to order breakfast, keep tabs on their spending, receive telephone messages and check out.

If they have stayed there before, the hotel may have their "guest history" — a record on a floppy disk of requests for wines, newspapers or feather pillows.

"For one businessman, we know to put in his room a full bar, beef jerky, chocolate chip cookies, Nestlé's Crunch bars, Yoo-Hoo, A&W root beer, potato chips and pretzels," said Kathleen Duffy, a spokeswoman for the Hotel Parker Meriden in New York, which keeps computerized guest histories. "Such personal attention enables guests to feel like they're coming home again," she said.

Technology is changing the lodging industry, providing new amenities for guests and, hotel operators say, reducing costs and improving efficiency. Major hotel chains, including the Marriott Corp. and the Hyatt Corp., are introducing or expanding management systems, the backbone of a hotel's technology operations. These systems integrate and control with a central computer all front-desk operations, such as registration, room status and guest histories, as well as the hotel's finances.

Two important factors have helped to accelerate the growth of high-tech hotels.

First, the proliferation of computers outside the workplace, such as automatic bank tellers on the street and personal computers in the home, has facilitated their acceptance in the guest room. Second, stagnant occupancy rates, following a building spree in the early 1980s, have forced hotel owners to introduce new amenities to get a leg up on the competition.

But even the smallest hotels are managing to get into the game because of the relatively low cost of microcomputers.

Not surprisingly, computer companies are saturating the market with hotel-related products. The number of such products — ranging from information processing, telecommunications and energy conservation to security, fire safety and audio-visual equipment — has risen to 4,000, from 960 in 1980, according to Larry Chervenak, president of Chervenak, Keane & Co., a consulting firm in New York that specializes in hotel technology.

But the technology also carries certain risks. "Too many lodging properties are paying more than they have to for property management systems, receiving fewer benefits than they have a right to expect or ordering systems that don't meet their requirements," Mr. Chervenak said. "It seems evident that too often the choice of system depends on which

vendor has the best salesperson, rather than which has the best system for the property's needs."

Floor planning can result in the installation of different computer systems that do not communicate, creating islands of information unbridged by a common language.

But when used properly, Mr. Chervenak said, "technology rids dull, dirty detail work and provides more time to be friendly to the guest."

For example, in-room video checkout systems, introduced last year, enable guests to speed their departure by settling their bills without talking to the front desk.

The leading supplier of video checkout services is Spectradyn Inc. of Dallas, which has installations in 133 hotels. Guests review their charges on the television screen and press a one-digit approval button on the television key pad on top of the set. A front-desk printer produces a copy of the bill, which the guest can either pick up or have mailed.

This year, Spectradyn has added two more services to the television screen — phone messages, sent by the hotel's operators, and breakfast menus, for room service.

Technology also helps operators run hotels more smoothly. Managers can use computers to monitor the alcohol supply of in-room bars instead of sending employees to every room, thus speeding the accounting for the guest and keeping the inventory up-to-date.

In the past year, 20 Hyatt, Ramada and Sheraton hotels have bought electronic bars from Roboserve, a London company. When a bottle is removed, a light beam is broken, activating a microprocessor on the back of the refrigerator and relaying the information through television cables to a central processing unit at the front desk.

In addition, technology is being used to combat theft as more hotels install electronic locks. In hotels with conventional locks, many thefts occur because keys are stolen, duplicated or smuggled out by employees. Most electronic locks open with coded white plastic keycards that are slipped into a metal electronic lock. The locks are reprogrammed for each new guest.

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## Unwritten Rules

## Putting a Good Face on Asia Tipping

The tip is a favor often hoped for, but almost never demanded.

By Ilsa Sharp

SINGAPORE—When in doubt, tip. Even in Asia, it's often a matter of "face." On the receiving side, tips no longer provoke effusions of gratitude. On the contrary, they are received with consummate cool.

With the exception of Japan, China and, to some extent, Singapore, tipping is an established practice in Asia today, albeit not quite as deeply entrenched as in the West. In very few places, however, are hands held out. The tip is a favor hoped for, sometimes expected, but almost never demanded.

Perhaps only in India is tipping virtually de rigeur, but travelers say the first-class service simply returns the compliment.

The unwritten rules in Asia are much like those anywhere else. If you are a foreigner, more so if you are a Westerner and still more so if you are at a Western-style establishment, you should probably tip. And this despite a built-in 10 percent or 15 percent service charge and government tax.

You should also tip servants if you stay in a private home.

Tipping began with the regional tourism boom in the early 1970s. Foreign visitors brought their tipping habits with them.

In Japan, tipping is still culturally disdained and considered offensive, although

in some Japanese establishments, standardized tipping rates are posted.

"We act out of courtesy, not with money in mind. It is insulting to suggest otherwise," explained a well-traveled Japanese based in Singapore.

In China, the tales of bellhops chasing after guests to return attempted tips died out after the Cultural Revolution in the early 1970s.

"It's got so you kind of can't find the waiters any more if you don't tip," said a regular traveler to China, a Briton working in the oil industry. He said this was especially true in southern China.

The Chinese authorities passed a law prohibiting the practice this year. In the Asia-Pacific region, besides China, only Australia has such a law. It remains to be seen how much still goes on under the tables in China.

In Singapore, tipping is a commonplace practice but one officially discouraged by the government.

Listed prices at most Singapore hotel, restaurant and hotel shops are quoted "plus, plus," i.e., plus 10 percent service charge, plus 3 percent government tax collected by the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board. Many foreign guests add a third "plus" to the bill with their tip.

Yet the majority of establishments stamp their bills in red, "No Tipping, Please." The 69-member Singapore Hotel Association

passed a resolution to do so six years ago.

"We did not want service industry jobs to become menial, nor service workers to become servile, depending on tips," said the executive director of the Hotel Association, Pakir Singh. "We wanted them to feel pride in their work, to feel confident, like the Japanese do. I believe we were the first in the region outside of Japan to take this kind of action."

As the British manager of Trader Vic's restaurant-bar, John Melkild, said, "Tipping here is almost nonexistent, from the Western point of view."

The action by the Hotel Association did not go down well throughout the industry. The 109-member Restaurant Association of Singapore has not officially followed this policy. Old-fashioned establishments still drawing on the "Hainanese mafia" of traditional Chinese waiters and chefs, report that the older staff resented the threatened loss of extra income.

Even though some of these are members of the Hotel Association, they have thus been unable to implement its guidelines.

Staff at prestigious Western-style restaurants take home only a maximum 80 Singapore dollars (\$40) a head extra a month from the tips pool.

Most Singapore restaurants—but not all—hand out percentages of the service charge pool to workers according to the number of industry points that their particular job carries. In many cases, the total 10 percent service charge is apportioned 7 percent to staff and 3 percent to the hotel.

At Singapore's Raffles Hotel, there was no service charge until six years ago, but plenty of tipping. However, the hotel has enforced the Singapore Hotel Association's no-tips ruling, but it has also replaced tips

with a service charge so the staff has not felt the loss of tipping income as keenly.

In Taiwan, tipping is what one traveler calls "an evil necessity." Tips of 5 percent to 10 percent are expected. This is understandable since service charges are only rarely passed on to the staff.

In South Korea, too, tips are expected but only in places catering to Westerners and they also build in 10 percent to 15 percent service charges. Airport porters expect generous treatment and taxi drivers may not necessarily return the change.

In Hong Kong, a tip of about 5 percent to 10 percent is always welcome despite the usual 10 percent service charge and tipping is expected in traditional Chinese restaurants which do not impose any service charge. As in Singapore, most guests leave their loose change or round off bills, as much as a matter of "style" as anything else.

In Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, however, where life is harder and salaries lower, even the smallest tip is received with gratitude although it is rarely demanded. However, in Thailand, a one-baht tip (less than 20 U.S. cents) would be considered worse than nothing. In Malaysia, there is an official drive to curb tipping. The practice is also largely optional in the Philippines.

In these countries, the 10 percent service charge is the norm. Government tax is also higher than in Singapore—from a 7.25 percent tax for restaurants outside hotels up to 16.5 percent for restaurants with a dance floor in Thailand, 5 percent in Malaysia and 5.5 percent in Indonesia, for example.

ILSA SHARP is a journalist based in Singapore.

## Where to Tip in Asia

CHINA	Discouraged
HONG KONG	Welcomed
INDIA	Expected
INDONESIA	Welcomed
JAPAN	Unseemly
MALAYSIA	Welcomed
PHILIPPINES	Welcomed
SINGAPORE	Discouraged
SOUTH KOREA	Expected
TAIWAN	Expected
THAILAND	Welcomed

## 'Oasis' of Common Sense

## In the Air and on the Ground, Singapore Is an Efficient Executive Suite

By Paul Zach

SINGAPORE—In the often chaotic and usually overpriced world of business travel, this equatorial island is an oasis of common sense. Few if any of the world's business centers surpass it for efficiency, comfort and cost.

In fact, Singapore itself resembles a tidy, well-equipped state-of-the-art executive office suite with a well-trained staff.

That impression begins as soon as you get off the plane, or, if you happen to be traveling Singapore Airlines (SIA), when you get on it.

Singapore Airlines' rise to prominence has been well-documented. Early this month, the International Travel Research Institute voted it the top choice of travel agents of 52 airlines flying in the Asia-Pacific region. It received high marks for business-class facilities, in-flight service, food and beverages, safety and check-in convenience. SIA's flies

Singapore's low cost is largely the result of a glut of nearly 30,000 hotel rooms, many of them new.

to 52 cities in 35 countries, undoubtedly a factor in its favor.

Another factor in the airline's popularity is its home base.

At Singapore's Changi Airport, the mechanical and human machinery is so well-oiled that it is possible to get through immigration, pick up your baggage, negotiate customs (officials rarely do more than smile at most passengers), and slide into one of the hundreds of clean, new air-conditioned taxis on standby for the 9-mile (14.5-kilometer) ride to the

business and hotel districts—all within 15 minutes.

Busy executives will find a business center stocked with stenographers, secretaries, word-processors, IDD phones, telex and fax, courier service and meeting rooms. The airport authority has set up VIP lounges, complete with refreshments and bedrooms.

Changi serves 45 international airlines flying to 90 cities in 51 countries. These connections and the ease of commuting through Changi are among the major factors

that have attracted many multinational firms and corporations to establish regional headquarters in Singapore.

With the uncertainty over Hong Kong's future, Singapore has become increasingly important as a gateway to doing business in China. SIA and CAAC fly four times a week to and from Shanghai and Beijing, which makes it almost as easy to get there from Singapore as from Hong Kong.

Multinationals from the East, notably Japan, and the West, notably the United States and Europe, are among the 3,400 foreign firms operating in Singapore, according to the most recent count

by Kompas. Many are regional headquarters. These firms have been drawn by the country's labor force; the level of education and skills are high and virtually everyone involved in the business world speaks English, and often one or two other languages, fluently.

Others factors that businessmen find attractive are Singapore's infrastructure, such as its high-tech telecommunications services, excellent schools, sanitation, public transportation systems, recreational facilities and range of accommodations, from palatial old British "black-and-white colonial" to luxurious, full-facility condominium complexes.

All this is available at a low cost, as big business capitals go. For instance, the latest independent survey by Price Waterhouse showed that the cost of a trip to Singapore, based on the shared cost of two people traveling together, averages \$68 per person per day inclusive of hotel, food, local transportation and sightseeing.

Only neighboring Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia ranked lower at \$65, while Bangkok, at \$80, Manila at \$83, Jakarta at \$94 and Hong Kong at \$103 were higher. Such business mecca as Tokyo, Paris and London cost \$199, \$175 and \$173, respectively.

The low cost is largely the result of a glut of nearly 30,000 hotel rooms, many of them new and plush.

The Sheraton Towers, between the popular Newton Circus and the heart of the Orchard-Scotts shopping-nightlife district, started the trend toward personalized business hotels when it opened last year. It is quiet, there are butlers on every floor, the valet parking is free for guests and visitors. Rates start at \$100 for a single/double, plus tax and service.

The Sheraton Towers' stiffest competition for businessmen is the Oriental, another link in the Mandarin Oriental chain, which

operates Bangkok's Oriental and Hong Kong's Mandarin. It is located in the new marina square complex of three hotels on the fringe of the Shenton Way business-government district with a lovely ocean view.

Rooms at the Oriental start at \$70 and run to nearly \$1,000 a night for the presidential suite. For an additional \$30, the hotel will have a Jaguar Sovereign waiting to take you in from Changi.

PAUL ZACH, a journalist based in Singapore, is the author of "Indonesia: Paradise on the Equator," (Times Editions, 1986).

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business, government telecommunications leaders in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East will turn their attention to the Telecom 87 in Geneva. But first, they'll turn to The International Herald Tribune.

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[illegible][illegible]

TC

... ..

CPA

1990

... ..

... ..

1994

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force. This group is the largest group of people who are not in the labor force.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1000

100

1990

... ..

... 2000 ...

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

**Figure 1**

11

**THE**

100

1990

100

100

... ..

1950

... ..

1980

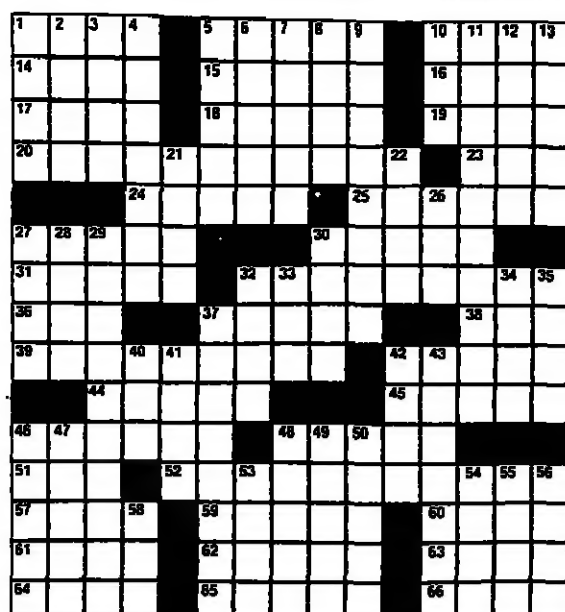
1990











- ACROSS**
- Women's U.S. Open tennis champ: 1968
  - See 51 Across
  - Twice DCL
  - Race track
  - Deep black
  - Words of surprise
  - Actor
  - Auberjonois
  - Champion of dance
  - Veracious
  - Two-time Women's Open champ
  - C.P.A.'s employer, maybe
  - Play Silverheels on TV
  - Uses a luge
  - One of the Days
  - Anouk from Paris
  - Babe
  - Saved, as one's strength
  - Building addition
  - Bounce back
  - Inner: Prefix
  - Popular
  - Nobel physicist: 1925
  - Subtle satire
  - Where Eugene may be seen
  - Human chaser
- DOWN**
- Brewer's malt infusion
  - Declare
  - An Andrews
  - Certain college member
  - TV actress
  - "The Woman," Linden
  - Roughly
  - Why?
  - Shelley's forte
  - Quip
  - The six-time
  - Three-time champ
  - Margaret
  - Where a king may be casted
  - Auld lang syne
  - Rush city
  - Chalice veil
  - Once more
  - Function
  - Three-time champ
  - Family
  - "An giving
  - Down
  - Up the chimney
  - Like compact powder
  - Pay dirt
  - Man from Tallinn
  - Drop of a bit
  - Reddish brown
  - Bigger than
  - Crazy-sounding bird
  - Horrible's daughter
  - Spin put on a ball
  - "The Woman," Linden
  - TV movie
  - Memorable soprano
  - Queue
  - Auriculate
  - Davis Cup winner: 1978
  - Billy Budd's captain
  - Prefix with chord or meter
  - Mood
  - Historic
  - Spanish town
  - Understood
  - Archaeology?

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"I'll bet that's what a flower would look like if it could fly."

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DUMON**

**BYRDE**

**TREWP**

**VOCONY**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

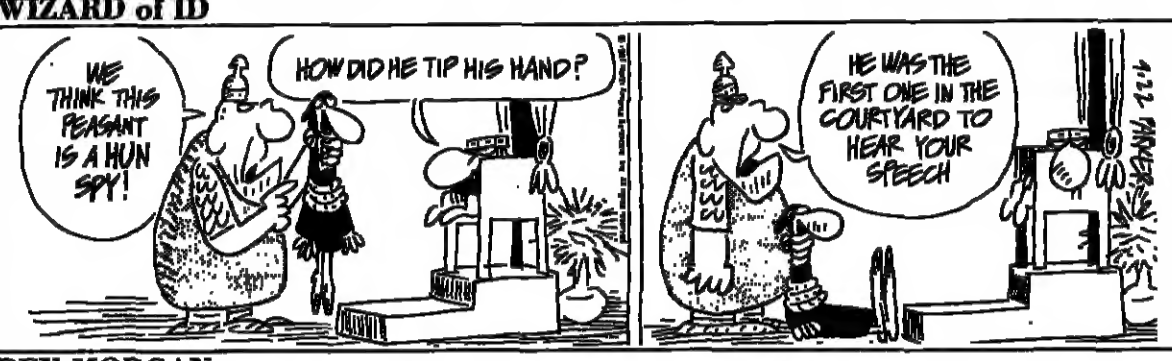
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HANDY MAIZE GATHER IMPAIR

Answer: He's so conscientious that he works like a horse even when the boss doesn't do this—"FIDE" HIM

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	23	18	64	84	77
Austria	23	18	64	84	77
Belgium	23	18	64	84	77
Denmark	23	18	64	84	77
France	23	18	64	84	77
Germany	23	18	64	84	77
Greece	23	18	64	84	77
Ireland	23	18	64	84	77
Italy	23	18	64	84	77
Japan	23	18	64	84	77
South Korea	23	18	64	84	77
Spain	23	18	64	84	77
Sweden	23	18	64	84	77
Switzerland	23	18	64	84	77
U.S.	23	18	64	84	77
U.K.	23	18	64	84	77



**World Stock Markets**

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 21.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1000	+10
Brussels	1000	+10
Frankfurt	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Madrid	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
Rome	1000	+10
Stockholm	1000	+10
Switzerland	1000	+10
U.S.	1000	+10
U.K.	1000	+10

## BOOKS

**PASSION BY DESIGN: The Art and Times of Tamara de Lempicka**

By Baroness Kizette de Lempicka-Foxhall as told to Charles Phillips. Illustrated. 191 pages. \$29.95. Abbeville Press, 505 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

TAMARA DE LEMPICKA — you may not recognize her name, but there is a fair chance that you have seen her face. It gazes out from one of her most frequently reproduced paintings, the "Auto-Portrait" of 1925, also known as "Tamara in the Green Bugatti". The young blond driver sits at the wheel of her car, with full red lips and sensuous eyes, gloved and helmeted like an aviator (though the helmet looks curiously metallic) — the perfect image of modernity, 1925 vintage, and the embodied spirit of Art Deco.

During the 1920s and '30s, while she was living in Paris, Tamara de Lempicka established herself as the quintessential Art Deco painter. No one who has seen them could readily forget the stylized portraits and nudes that she painted at that time. They have a hard, chrome and enamel feel to them, and yet they continue to be full of individual character, too.

By the time she left for America, shortly before World War II, Lempicka's reputation was in decline. Then, in the late 1960s, she began to share in the revived fortunes of Art Deco in general, and by the end of the '70s she had once more come into her own.

The text has an unusual history. After Lem-

picka died in 1980 her daughter, the Baroness Kizette de Lempicka-Foxhall, began to collect her letters and papers and start making notes of her own. Her relationship with her mother had been a difficult one: she was anxious to see down the story in a way that would, in the words of Charles Phillips, "banish the ghost," and at the same time to Lempicka justice.

Phillips, as he explains, took down the baroness's story, edited it and recast it in the third person: he has also supplemented it with his own research and material drawn from interviews with Lempicka's friends and acquaintances.

There is no reason in principle why such a method shouldn't have worked, but in practice the results are not very satisfactory. For much of its length, the book provides no more than a trickle of information, bulked out with facts, anecdotes and historical "background" of the most banal variety.

Still, let us be thankful for those hard facts about Lempicka that we are given — about her years in Paris in particular. She arrived there with her husband in 1918, both of them refugees from the Russian Revolution (Tamara herself was Polish); her life in exile felt empty, and she turned to painting at the suggestion of her sister.

Her subsequent success brought her into contact with many leading artists and writers of the time (she painted a striking portrait of André Gide, for example), but she also kept one foot firmly in the world of smart society. One of the most oddly contorted and powerful of her portraits was of a Spanish dancer, Nana de Herrera. It was commissioned by Nana de Herrera's lover, a wealthy Hungarian called Baron Kuffner, and the authors describe it as "something of an assassination": shortly after it was finished Lempicka replaced the dancer as Kuffner's mistress. It was as Baroness Kuffner (they married in 1933) that she sailed with him to America in 1939.

The American years were spent in Hollywood, in New York and then after Kuffner's death in 1962, in Houston. By the time she moved to Mexico, in 1978, she had plainly become an impossible mother, and a fairly impossible person.

A book with this share of colorful moments, then, but on the whole it is the pictures that are its justification. And not all of them, either — a few are pure kitsch; but the best of them have an electrifying impact.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE second International Tournament, in Szekes, Hungary, ended in a tie for first place between Johann Hjarson of Iceland and Valery Salov of the Soviet Union.

These two grandmasters have thus qualified for the next stage of world championship play — the candidates matches — which begin in St. John, New Brunswick, in January.

Tied for third were the grandmasters John Nunn of Britain and Lajos Portisch of Hungary. They will contest a playoff match to see who will get the remaining place in the candidates matches.

There will be, in all, nine qualifiers. In addition to Hjarson, Salov and their third colleague, there are Nigel Short, Jonathan Speelman and Gyuul Sax from the first international in Subotica, Yugoslavia, and the top three to finish in the third international, in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

These will be joined in the elimination matches by the four semifinalists from the last candidates match — Andrei Sokolov, Anatoly Yusupov, Rafael Vaganian and Jan Timman.

Hjarson defeated Mihail Marin of Rumania by sharp positional play and exact end-game technique.

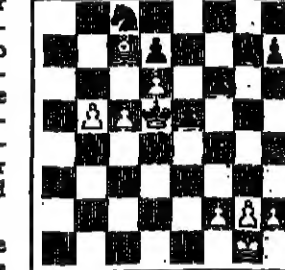
While it is not unusual for Black in the Taimanov Variation of the Sicilian Defense to develop his queen's knight to f3 before solving the question of how he should develop his king's knight, Marin carried this program a little too far in playing 10... R-B1? instead of 10... N-B3.

Hjarson pounced at once with 11 B-KB4, displacing the Black queen because 11... Q-K12 BxP, BxP; 15 N-R4, R-KP; 16 BxP, BxP; 17 R-N6 puts Black into a lost ending.

After 11... Q-B3, Hjarson struck the powerful blow 12 P-QR4! with the tactical point that 12... P-N5? was unplayable in view of the smothering 13 N-N5!, B-B4; 14 BxP, BxP; 15 QxP, BxP; 16 BxP, BxP; 17 R-N6 puts Black into a lost ending.

Thus, Marin had to play 12... P-N5? but after 13 QxP, his situation was already untenable. For example, 13... R-R1; 14 QxP, P-N5; 15 N-R4 would permit no recourse against 16 N-N6!

He tried to organize resistance with 13... N-B3; 14 BxP, BxP; 15 QxP, QxP; 16 R-KP, B-N5, but Hjarson's 17 N-N5! denied him the main point: 18 R-Q4, N-B4,



Position after 22... R-K4

**RUSSIAN DEFENSE**

White	Black	White	Black
1. P4	1... P4	11. BxP	11... BxP
2. P4	2... P4	12. P-QR4	12... P-N5?
3. P4	3... P4	13. N-N5!	13... B-B4
4. P4	4... P4	14. BxP	14... BxP
5. P4	5... P4	15. QxP	15... BxP
6. P4	6... P4	16. BxP	16... BxP
7. P4	7... P4	17. R-N6	17... BxP
8. P4	8... P4	18. R-Q4	18... N-B4
9. P4	9... P4	19. P4	19... P4
10. P4	10... P4	20. P4	20... P4

rates. Finally

devil Eastern

SPORTS BRIEFS

Albanian champion

Wins Rain-Del

Gold Takes Marlboro



## SPORTS

## Bengals' Tactical Error Helps 49ers Win on Final Play, 27-26

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CINCINNATI — The San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Bengals here Sunday thanks to a sequence of plays that Bill Walsh, the winning coach, said belongs in a football blooper film.

In one of the National Football League's most improbable finishes, San Francisco stopped the Bengals two seconds short of running out the clock, and then Joe Montana threw a 25-yard touchdown pass to Jerry Rice, rallying the 49ers to a 27-26 triumph.

"This happens once in a century," Walsh said. "It has to be the most amazing finish. It was crazy. I just cannot believe it."

More unlikely than the final-play game-winner was San Francisco's getting the ball back — on downs — after it had punted to the Bengal 45-yard line with only 34 seconds left to play. Cincinnati, ahead by 26-20, seemingly had the game won.

Quarterback Boomer Esiason took a 2-yard loss, and the 49ers called a time-out with 49 seconds left. Esiason took a 3-yard loss, and San Francisco used its last time-out with 45 seconds to go. On third down, Esiason took a 5-yard loss, and the Bengals let the clock run until they were charged with a 5-yard delay-of-game penalty with six seconds remaining.

On fourth down, James Brooks ran wide, hoping time would expire before he was tackled. It didn't. Kevin Fagan tackled Brooks with two seconds left and the 49ers took over.

With 00:00 on the clock, Rice, an all-pro wide receiver, outjumped rookie cornerback Eric Thomas in the end zone to catch Montana's third TD pass of the game — all of them in Thomas's area — and Ray Werschling's extra point gave the 49ers the victory.

"I made a miscalculation that cost us," said Sam Wyche, the losing coach. "I don't blame anyone but me. We decided to pitch out to Brooks, figuring it would eat up the last few seconds. We'd thought about punt and thought about taking a safety, but we were afraid of something going wrong with either one. This is a game of inches and seconds, and that's what it was today."

Cowboys 16, Giants 14: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Bill Bates accounted for two of four Dallas interceptions, and Roger Ramo kicked three field goals, lifting the Cowboys to an upset of the defending league champions. The Giants lost a second consecutive game for the first time since 1982.

Seahawks 43, Chiefs 14: In Seattle, Dave Krieg threw three touchdown passes and Norm Johnson kicked a team-record five field

goals to pace the Seahawk rout of Kansas City.

Seattle's Steve Largent made two receptions, to become only the second player in NFL history to catch 700 passes. Charlie Joiner, who retired from the San Diego Chargers at the end of last season, is pro football's all-time leader with 750. Largent, 32, extended his NFL record streak of catches in consecutive regular-season games to 141.

Bills 34, Oilers 30: In Orchard Park, New York, Jim Kelly threw three scoring passes, including a 10-yarder to running back Ronnie Harmon with 57 seconds left to rally Buffalo over Houston. Kelly was 26-of-42 passing for 293 yards.

Vikings 21, Rams 16: In Anaheim, California, Wade Wilson connected with Hassan Jones for a 41-yard TD pass with 30 seconds left as Minnesota sent the Los Angeles Rams to their first 0-2 start since 1982.

Broncos 17, Packers 17: In Milwaukee, Rich Karlis missed a 40-yard field goal with 13 seconds left in overtime, forcing Denver to settle for a tie. Rookie Don Majkowski, starting his first game for Green Bay, was 10-for-21 passing, with one TD. Denver's John Elway was 30-for-48 for 285 yards, but threw three interceptions. The Broncos committed six turnovers.

Raiders 27, Lions 7: In Los Angeles, Rusty Hilger passed 14 yards to Debbie Williams for the go-ahead touchdown at 2:14 of the third quarter, and Marcus Allen and Vance Mueller rushed for insurance scores.

Chargers 28, Cardinals 24: In San Diego, Lionel James returned a punt 81 yards for a touchdown and ran seven yards for another score as the Chargers built a 28-0 halftime lead. St. Louis quarterback Neil Lomax, who completed 32 of 61 passes for 457 yards, threw for three second-half touchdowns.



Against Kansas City on Sunday, Seattle's Steve Largent became the second player in NFL history to catch 700 passes.

## Despite Hints at Concessions, Strike Looms for NFL

By Gerald Eskenazi  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Both sides in the National Football League labor talks said Sunday — but not to each other — that they are willing to make concessions on the knotty question of free agency.

A strike is threatened for Tuesday, with free agency — an issue unlikely to affect most players — the key stumbling block.

There has been no meeting since Friday and no new sessions were scheduled. But despite all the recent harsh words, Gene Upshaw, executive director of the player union, hinted Sunday he might be willing to put back the strike deadline.

"The only thing that can make me rethink the strike deadline is hard bargaining," he said. That was different from Upshaw's previous statement that there would be a strike if a new contract was not agreed upon by Sunday night.

The words "free agency" have been a rallying cry for what Upshaw describes as "a freedom issue," saying "it's about choice."

Yet Upshaw said in Washington Sunday during a television interview that "we've moved off unfettered free agency. We have some more room we can move in," he said in discussing the issue on which the union has been most steadfast. Upshaw refused to elaborate.

Said Jim Conway, the assistant executive director of the league's negotiating group, the management council: "My ears perked up when I heard Gene say that."

Conway then said the council would be willing to amend its last offer on free agency, suggesting it could make it easier for players to move by lowering the rounds in which draft picks would be required as compensation.

"There could be even more draft picks permitted, lowering the price required for a free agent to move," Conway said. He added that "more players could be available to free agency." But further discussions, he cautioned, "should center around the current system, not jinking it."

The league has been willing to ease compensation for free agents so as not to be so restrictive. In the last 10 years there have been more than 2,000 players eligible as free agents. Only one, Norm Thompson, has moved. Clubs have been unwilling to part with the high draft picks required to obtain the players.

Under the league's last proposal, it said, 49 percent of all players could change clubs for only a third-round choice, or less.

The union, which once demanded that every player be free to move when his contract expired, has eased that and now says clubs could retain first-refusal rights for the first four years. After that, under the union proposal, a player would be free.

The owners counter this by noting that all too rookies are signed to four-year contracts anyway.

But Sunday's comments make it appear there is considerable leeway for both sides, allowing each to maintain its integrity.

The owners, for example, can lower compensation requirements even further, or amend first-refusal rights.

There is another aspect at work here: Football players probably are more interchangeable than players in other sports.

The number of high-priced players who could move round to the highest bidder would not be as great as in baseball, for example. A key baseball or basketball player makes more of an impact on his team than a football safety or a guard.



## CHESS

## Pirates, Finally Making Their Move, Bedevil Eastern Division Contenders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Pirates are starting to enjoy the National League East pennant race.

Although they are hopelessly out of contention for first place, they have won 11 of their last 14 games, including four of seven against St. Louis, New York and Montreal, who are battling for the top spot. On Sunday, Barry Bonds tripped and scored on Andy Van Slyke's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning as the Pirates defeated the Mets, 9-8. The loss dropped New York 2½ games behind the first-place Cardinals.

"We're not trying to be spoilers, we're just trying to find out what it's like to be a contender," said Manager Jim Leyland, whose team lost 17 of 18 to the world champion Mets last year.

With one out in the 14th, Bonds hit a shot off Bob Ojeda down the right-field line; the ball momentarily eluded Darryl Strawberry, allowing Bonds to stretch the hit into a triple. After an intentional walk, Van Slyke then lofted a fly to medium right field against a drawn-in outfield, and Bonds scored easily.

Reds 10, Giants 6: In San Francisco, Nick Esasky's two-out grand-slam home run capped a six-run ninth that rallied Cincinnati past the Giants. The winners' Kal Daniels went 4-for-4, including his 25th and 26th homers of the year.

The Reds swept San Francisco's winning streak at seven games and pulled to within eight games of first place. The Giants' magic number for clinching the Western Division remains six.

Dodgers 5, Braves 3: In Los Angeles, Ralph Bryant singled in two runs in a four-run first that sparked the Dodgers.

Los Angeles greeted Charlie Puleo with four straight singles in the opening inning, including Bryant's ground shot up the middle with the bases loaded. John Shelby followed with a sacrifice fly and Mike Scioscia made it 4-2 with a two-out single.

Athletics 7, Royals 6: In the

American League, in Kansas City, Missouri, Oakland built a 7-0 lead with the help of four hits from Mark McGwire, a two-run pinch single by Reggie Jackson and a rare

error by center fielder Willie Wilson, and then held on to beat the Royals and complete a three-game series sweep.

Wilson dropped a fly ball in Oakland's three-run fifth, snuffing his string of consecutive errorless chances at 325 — five shy of Brian Downing's league record. Wilson had not made an error since Sept. 16, 1986.

Red Sox 5, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Todd Benzinger's two-run home run highlighted a three-run ninth that gave Boston a doubleheader sweep. The Red Sox won the

season series with the Orioles, 12-1.

White Sox 5, Mariners 3: In Chicago, Carlton Fisk's run-scoring single ignited a four-run fifth, and Jack McDowell earned his second major-league victory in as many starts.

McDowell and Seattle's Mike Moore were locked in a scoreless duel when Ivan Calderon (who doubled twice and had two singles) opened the fifth with a double. He went to third on an infield out and scored on Fisk's single. Fisk then came home on a double by Darryl Boston, Kenny Williams hit an RBI triple and Steve Lyons delivered a sacrifice fly.

Rangers 2, Angels 1: In Arlington, Texas, with the best starting and one out in the 10th, DeWayne Bruce walked Darrell Porter on four pitches to force in Scott Fletcher with the winning run.

(UPI, AP)

## Arbiter Rules Baseball Owners Conspired to Limit Free Agency

United Press International

NEW YORK — An arbitrator ruled Monday that baseball management conspired to restrict free agency, a decision certain to upset the sport's power structure.

The arbitrator, Thomas Roberts, examined 5,682 pages of transcripts and 288 exhibits before announcing a decision viewed as perhaps the most significant in baseball since free agency began in 1975.

The grievance was filed Feb. 3, 1986 by the Major League Baseball Players Association, charging that the owners violated the collective bargaining agreement by working in collusion not to sign free agents.

The league's 26 owners and Commissioner Peter Ueberroth claimed management was practicing "fiscal responsibility."

The grievance was filed on be-

half of the 63 players in the 1985-86 class of free agents, including Kirk Gibson, Phil and Joe Niekro, Carlton Fisk, Butch Wynegar and Don Mattingly. A similar grievance on behalf of 1986-87 free agents is being heard separately by another arbitrator.

The conflicting sides will now have to settle such issues as awarding the players salaries they would have received in an open market, awarding punitive damages and declaring the players free agents.

Donald Fehr, head of the players' union, announced a news conference for later Monday to discuss ramifications of the decision. The commissioner's office said it would also issue a statement later in the day.

Gibson, the aggressive Detroit outfielder, is the most prominent member of the 1985-86 free agents. After a season in which he hit 29 home runs and drove in 97 runs, he received no offers from other teams and re-signed with the Tigers.

Before the decision was announced, Barry Rona, the owners' chief labor representative, said that regardless of the ruling he expects the owners to continue to use financial restraint in dealing with free agents.

"I don't expect the owners to spend wildly," he said. "I don't anticipate there will be any significant change in the way owners negotiate or in their bidding."

The crux of the dispute centered on two sentences at the end of the free-agency rules in baseball's basic agreement:

"The utilization or nonutilization of [free-agency] rights is an individual matter to be determined solely by each player and each club for his or his own benefit. Players shall not act in concert with other players and clubs shall not act in concert with other clubs."

The union claimed the owners were working together to stifle the free-agency market and filed a grievance.

In August of last year, in the midst of hearings on the grievance, the owners fired Roberts; they were unhappy when the arbitrator ruled for the union in a case involving drug-testing clauses in contracts.

The union claimed the owners fired Roberts because they were losing the collusion case. Roberts was eventually reinstated, but the incident delayed the final ruling.

In 1975, arbitrator Peter Seitz created free agency when he voided the reserve clause, under which players were bound to their teams



The 1985-86 free-agent class includes Kirk Gibson of the Detroit Tigers, noted for his power hitting (here upending Chicago infielder Julio Cruz).

unless they were traded or released, and granted free agency to pitchers Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally.

The decision had a profound effect on baseball. Players were able to sell their talents on the open market, and such wealthy owners as George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees and Gene Autry of the California Angels stocked top players. Salaries skyrocketed from an average of \$52,200 in 1976 to \$412,520 last year.

Stars such as Dave Winfield, Reggie Jackson, Koolie Fingers and Rich Gossage became free agents and justified their big salaries. Others, such as pitchers Don Sutton, house and Wayne Griggs, also signed lucrative contracts but suffered injuries and were of little value to their new teams.

## SCOREBOARD

## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	First Game
Boston	9 118 206-4 19 1
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Second Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Third Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Fourth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Fifth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Sixth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Seventh Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Eighth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Ninth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Tenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Eleventh Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Twelfth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Thirteenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Fourteenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Fifteenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Sixteenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Seventeenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Eighteenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Nineteenth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Twentieth Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

## Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	First Game
Boston	9 118 206-4 19 1
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Second Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Third Game
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
Clemens and Martinez; Mass, Williamson	
(1) and Kennedy; W-Clemens, 7-1, 10-1, 10-1	
10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1, 10-1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Fourth Game
Boston	



